Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1865. VOLUME 38: NO. 51.

The Bedford Inquirer
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY
J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN LUTZ,
ON
JULIANA St., opposite the Mengel House
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance.
If not paid within six months $2.50.
If not paid within the year $3.00.

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Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Pitt st., opposite the Bedford Hotel. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the Government. Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King.
april.'65-*1y.

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:tf

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
jan6'65-ly.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

U. S. HOTEL,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.
D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.
jan6:65.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, PA.
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY. SPECTACLES. &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

Goods Suitable for Holliday Presents.
HENRY HARPER,
520 ARCH Stteet,
PHILADELPHIA.
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER WARE,
and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE.
Oct. 6.:3m.

TOBACCONISTS.

D. W. CROUSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCONISTS,
One door west of the Post Office, above Daniel Border's jewelry store, Bedford Penn'a., are now prepared to sell by wholesale or retail all kinds of
Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.
Orders for Cigars promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in their line will do well to give them a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts, Apl '61—ty.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

To express gratitude to God, in the name of the People, for the preservation of the United States, is my first duty in addressing you. Our thoughts next advert to the death of the late President by an act of parricidal treason. The grief of the nation is still fresh; it finds some solace in the consideration that he lived to enjoy the highest proof of its confidence by entering on the renewed term of the Chief Magistracy, to which he had been elected; that he brought the civil war substantially to a close; that his loss was deplored in all parts of the Union; and that foreign nations have rendered justice to his memory. His removal cast upon me a heavier weight of cares than ever devolved upon any one of his predecessors. To fulfil my trust I need the support and confidence of all who are associated with me in the various departments of Government, and the support and confidence of the people. There is but one way in which I can hope to gain their necessary aid; it is, to state with frankness the principles which guide my conduct, and their application to the present state of affairs, well aware that the efficiency of my labor will, in a great measure, depend on your and their undivided approbation.

The Union of the United States of America was intended by its authors to last as long as the States themselves shall last. "THE UNION SHALL BE PERPETUAL," are the words of the Confederation; "To form a more perfect Union," by an ordinance of the people of the United States, is the declared purpose of the Constitution. The hand of Divine Providence was never more plainly visible in the affairs of men than in the framing and the adopting of that instrument. It is, beyond comparison, the greatest event in American history; and indeed is it not, of all events in modern times, the most pregnant with consequences for every people of the earth? The members of the Convention which prepared it, brought to their work the experience of the Confederation, of their several States, and other Republican Governments, old and new; but they needed and obtained a wisdom superior to experience. And when for its validity it required the approval of a people that occupied a large part of a continent and acted separately in many distinct conventions, what is more wonderful than that, after earnest contention and long discussion, all feelings and all opinions were ultimately drawn in one way to its support?

The Constitution to which life was thus imparted contains within itself ample resources for its own preservation. It has power to enforce the laws, punish treason, and insure domestic tranquility. In case of the usurpation of the Government of a State by one man, or an oligarchy, it becomes a duty of the United States to make good the guarantee to that State of a Republican form of government, and so to maintain the homogeneousness of all. Does the lapse of time reveal defects? A simple mode of amendment is provideed in the Constitution itself, so that its conditions can always be made to confirm to the requirements of advancing civilization. No room is allowed even for the thought of a possibility of its coming to an end. And these powers of self preservation have always been asserted in their complete integrity by every patriotic Chief Magistrate—by Jefferson and Jackson, not less than by Washington and by Madison. The parting advice of the Father of his Country, while yet President, to the people of the United States, was, the "free Constitution, which was the work of their hand, might be sacredly maintained," and the inaugural words of President Jefferson held up "the preservation of the General Government, in its constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad." The Constitution is the work of "the People of the United States," and it should be as indestructible as the people.

It is not strange that the framers of the Constitution, which had no model in the past, should not have fully comprehended the excellence of their own work. Fresh from a struggle against arbitrary power, many patriots suffered from harassing fears of an absorption of the State Governments by the General Government, and many from a dread that the States would break away from their orbits. But the very greatness of our country should allay the apprehension of enroachments by the General Government. The subjects that come unquestionably within its jurisdiction are so numerous, that it must ever naturally refuse to be embarrassed by questions that lie beyond it. Were it otherwise the Executive would sink beneath the burden; the channels of justice would be choked; legislation would be obstructed by excess; so that there is a greater temptation to exercise some of the functions of the General Government through the States than to trespass on their rightful sphere. "The absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority," was, at the beginning of the century, enforced by Jefferson "as the vital principle of republics," and the events of the last four years have established, we will hope forever, that there lies no appeal to force.

The maintainance of the Union brings with it "the support of the State Governments in all their rights;" but it is not one of the rights of any State Government to renounce its own place in the Union, or to nullify the laws of the Union. The largest liberty is to be maintained in the discussion of the acts of the Federal Government; but there is no appeal from its laws, except to the various branches of that Government itself, as to the people, who grant to the members of the Legislative and of the executive Departments no tenure but a limited one, and in that manner always retain the power of redress.

"The sovereignty of the States" is the language of the Confederacy, and not the language of the Constitution. The latter contains the emphatic words: "The Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Certainly the Government of the United States is a limited government; and so is every State government a limited government. With us, this idea of limitation spreads through every form of administration, general, State, and municipal, and rests on the great distinguishing principle of the recognition of the rights of man. The ancient republics absorbed the individual in the State, prescribed his religion, and controlled his activity. The American system rests on the assertion of the equal right of every man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; to freedom of conscience, to the culture and exercise of all his faculties. As a consequence, the State Government is limited, as to to General Government in the interest of Union, as to the individual citizen in the interest of freedom.

States, with proper limitations of power, are essential to the existence of the Constitution of the United States. At the very commencement, when we assumed a place among the powers of the earth, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by states; so also were the Articles of Confederation; and when the people of the United States ordained and established the Constitution, it was the assent of the States, one by one, which gave it vitality. In the event, too, of any amendment to the Constitution, the proposition of Congress needs the confirmation of States. Without States, one great branch of the legislative government would be wanting. And, if we look beyond the letter of the Constitution to the character of our country, its capacity for comprehending within its jurisdiction a vast continental empire is due to the system of States. The best security for the perpetual existence of the States is the "supreme authority" of the Constitution of the United States. The perpetuity of the Constitution brings with it the perpetuity of the States; their mutual relation makes us what we are, and in our political system their connexion is indissoluble. The whole cannot exist without the parts, nor the parts without the whole. So long as the Constitution of the United States endures, the States will endure; the destruction of the one is the destruction of the other; the preservation of the one is the preservation of the other.

I have thus explained my views of the mutual relations of the Constitution and the States, because they unfold the principles on which I have sought to solve the momentous questions and overcome the appalling difficulties that met me at the very commencement of my administration. It has been my steadfast object to escape from the sway of momentary passions, and to derive a healing policy from the fundamental and unchanging principles of the Constitution.

I found the States suffering from the effects of a civil war. Resistance to the General Government appeared to have axhausted itself. The United States had recovered possession of their forts and arsenals; and their armies were in the occupation of every State that attempted to secede. Whether the territory within the limits of those States should be held as conquered territory, under military authority emanating from the President as the head of the army, was the first question that presented itself for decision.

Now, military governments, established for an indefinite period, would have afforded no security for the early depression of discontent; would have divided the people into the vanquishers and vanquished; and would have envenomed hatred, rather than have restored affection. Once established, no precise limit to the continuance was conceivable. They would have occasioned an incalculable and exhausting expense. Peaceful emigration to and from that portion of the country is one of the best means that can be thought of for the restoration of harmony; and that emigration would have been prevented; for what emigration from abroad what industrious citizen at home, would place himself willingly under military rule? The chief persons who would have followed in the train of the army would have been dependants on the General Government, or men who expected profit from the miseries of their erring fellow-citizens. The powers of patronage and rule which have been exercised, under the President, over a vast, and populous, and naturally wealthy region, are greater than, unless under extreme necessity, I should be willing to entrust to any one man; they are such as, for myself, I could never, unless on occasions of great emergency, consent to exercise. The wilful use of such powers, if continued through a period of years, would have endangered the purity of the general administration and the liberties of the States which remained loyal.

Besides, the policy of military rule over a conquered territory would have implied that the States whose inhabitants may have taken part in the rebellion had, by an act of those inhabitants, ceased to exist. But the true theory is, that all pretended acts of secession were, from the beginning, null and void. The States cannot commit treason, nor screen the individual citizens who may have committed treason, any more than they can make valid treaties or engage in lawful commerce with any foreign Power. The States attempting to secede placed themselves in a condition where their vitality was impaired, but not extinguished—their functions suspended, but not destroyed.

But if any State refuses or neglects to perform its offices, there is the more need that the General Government should maintain all its authority, and, as soon as practicable, resume all its functions. On this principle I have acted, and have gradually and quietly, and by almost imperceptible steps, sought to restore the rightful energy of the General government and of the States. To that end, Provisional Governors have been appointed for the States, conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. At the same time, the Courts of the United States, as far as could be one, have been re-opened, so that the laws of the United States may be enforced through their agency. The blockade has been removed and the custom-houses re-established in ports of entry, so that the revenue of the United States may be collected. The Post Office Department renews its ceaseless activity, and the General Government is thereby enabled to communicate promptly with its officers and agents. The courts bring security to persons and property; the opening of the ports invites the restoration of industry and commerce; the postoffice renews the facilities of social intercourse and business. And, is it not happy for us all that the restoration of each one of these functions of the General Government brings with it a blessing to the States over which they are extended! Is it not a sure promise of harmony and renewed attachment to the Union that, after all that has happened, the return of the General Government is known only as a beneficence?

I know very well that this policy is attended with some risk; that for its success it requires at least the acquiescence of the States which it concerns; that it implies an invitation to those States, by renewing their allegiance to the United States, to resume their functions as States of the Union. But it is a risk that must be taken; in the choice of difficulties, it is the smallest risk; and to diminish, and, if possible, to remove all danger, I have felt it incumbent on me to assert one other power of the general Government—the power of pardon. As no State can throw a defence over the crime of treason, the power of pardon is exclusively vested in the Executive Government of the United States. In exercising that power, I have taken every precaution to connect it with the clearest recognition of the binding force of the laws of the United States, and an unqualified acknowledgment of the great social change of condition in regard to slavery which has grown out of the war.

The next step which I have taken to restore the constitutional relations of the States has been an invitation to them to participate in the high office of amending the Constitution. Every patriot must wish for a general amnesty at the earliest epoch consistent with public safety. For this great end there is need of a concurrence of all opinions, and the spirit of mutual conciliation. All parties in the late terrible conflict must work together in harmony. It is too much to ask, in the name of the whole people, that, on the one side, the plan of restoration shall proceed in conformity with a willingness to cast the disorders of the past into oblivion; and that, on the other, the evidence of sincerity in the future maintenance of the Union shall be put beyond any doubt by the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which provides for the abolition of slavery within the limits of our country. So long as the adoption of this amendment is delayed, so long will doubt, and jealousy, and uncertainty prevail. This is the measure which will efface the sad memory of the past; this is the measure which will most certainly call population, and capital, and security to those parts of the Union that need them most. Indeed, it is not too much to ask of the States which are now resuming their places in the family of the Union to give this pledge of perpetual loyalty and peace. Until it is done, the past, however much we may desire it, will not be forgotton. The adoption of the amendment re-unites us beyond all power of disruption. It heals the wound that is still imperfectly closed; it removes slavery, the element which has so long perplexed and divided the country; it makes of once more a united people, renewed and strengthened, bound more than ever to mutual affection and support.

The amendment of the Constitution being adopted, it would remain for the States, whose powers have been so long in abeyance, to resume their places in the two branches of the National Legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration. Here it is for you, fellow-citizens of the Senate, and for you, fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives, to judge, each of you for yourselves, of the elections, returns, and qualfications of your own members.

The full assertion of the powers of the General Government requires the holding of Circuit Courts of the United States within the districts where their authority has been interrupted. In the present posture of our public affairs, strong objections have been urged to holding those courts in any of the States where the rebellion has existed; and it was ascertained, by inquiry, that the Circuit Court of the United States would not be held within the District of Virginia during the autumn or early winter, nor until Congress should have "an opportunity to consider and act on the whole subject." To your deliberations the restoration of this branch of the civil authority of the United States is therefore necessarily referred, with the hope that early provision be made for the resumption of all its functions. It is manifest that treason, most flagrant in character, has been committed. Persons who are charged with its commission should have fair and impartial trials in the highest tribunals of the country, in order that the Constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated; the truth, early established and affirmed that treason is a crime, that traitors should be punished and the offence made infamous; and, at the same time, that the question may be judicially settled, finally and forever, that no State of its own will has the right to renounce its place in the Union.

The relations of the General Government towards the four millions of inhabitants whom the war has called into freedom, have engaged my most serious consideration. On the propriety of attempting to make the freedmen electors by the proclamation of the Executive, I took for my counsel the Constitution itself, the interpretations of that instrument by its authors and their cotemporaries, and recent legislation by Congress. when, at the first movements towards independence, the Congress of the United States instructed the several States to institute governments of their own, they left each State to decide for itself the conditions for the enjoyment of the elective franchise. During the period of the Confederacy there continued to exist a very great diversity in the qualifications of electors in the several States and even within a State a distinction of qualifications prevailed with regard to the officers who were to be chosen. The Constitution of the United States recognizes these diversities when it enjoins that, in the choice of members of the House of Representatives of the United States, "the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." After the formation of the Constitution, it remained, as before, the uniform usage for each State to enlarge the body of its electors according to its own judgment; and, under this system, one State after another has proceeded to increase the number of its electors until now universal suffrage, or something very near it, is the general rule. So fixed was this reservation of power in the habits of the people, and so unquestioned has been the interpretation of the Constitution; that during the civil war the late President never harbored the purpose—certainly never avowed the purpose—of disregarding it; and in the acts of Congress during that period, nothing can be found which, during the continuance of hostilities, much less after their close, would have sanctioned any departure by the Executive from a policy which has so uniformly obtained. Moreover, a concession of the elective franchise to the freedmen, by act of the President of the United States must have been extended to all colored men, wherever found, and so must have established a change of suffrage in the Northern, Middle, and Western States, not less than in the Southern and Southwestern. Such an act would have created a new class of voters, and would have been an assumption of power by the President which nothing in the Constitution or laws of the United States would have at all warranted. On the other hand every danger of conflict is avoided when the settlement of the question is referred to the several States. They can each for itself, decide on the measure, and whether it is to be adopted at once and absolutely, or introduced gradually and with conditions. In my judgment, the freedmen if they show patience and manly virtues, will sooner obtain a participation in the elective franchise through the States than through the General Government, even if it had power to intervene. When the tumult of emotions that have been raised by the suddenness of the social change shall have subsided, it may prove that they will receive the kindliest usage from some of those on whom they have heretofore closely depended.

But while I have no doubt that now, after the close of the war, is it not competent for the General Government to extend the elective franchise in the several States, it is equally clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and property, their right to labor, and their right to claim the just return of their labor. I cannot too strongly urge a dispassionate treatment of this subject, which should be carefully kept aloof from all party strife. We must equally avoid hasty assumptions of any natural impossibility for the two races to live side by side, in a state mutual benefit and good will. The experiment involves us in no inconsistency; let us then, go on and make that experiment in good faith, and not be too easily disheartened. The country is in need of labor, and the freedmen are in need of employment, culture, and protection, while their right of voluntary migration and expatriation is not to be questioned, I would not advise their forced removal and colontzation. Let us rather encourage them to honorable and useful industry, where it may be beneficial to themselves and to the country; and, instead of hasty anticipations of the certainty of failure, let there be nothing wanting to the fair trial of the experiment. The change in their condition is the substitution of labor by contract for the status of slavery. The freedmen cannot fairly be accused of unwillingness to work, so long as a doubt remains about his freedom of choice in his pursuits, and the certainty of his recovering his stipulated wages. In this the interests of the employer and the employed coincide. The employer desires in his workmen spirit and alacrity, and these can be permanently secured in no other way. And if the one ought to be able to enforce the contract, so ought the other. The public interest will be best promoted if the several States will provide adequate protection and remedies for the freedmen Until this is in some way accomplished, there is no chance for the advantageous use of their labor; and the blame of ill success will not rest on them.

I know that sincere philanthrophy is earnest for the immediate realization of its remotest aims; but time is always an element in reform. It is one of the greatest acts on record to have brought four millions of people into freedom. The career of free industry must be fairly opened to them, and then their future prosperity and condition must, after all, rest mainly on themselves. If they fail, and so perish away, let us be careful that the failure shall not be attributable to any denial of justice. In all that relates to the destiny of the freedmen, we need not be too anxious to read the future; many incidents which for a speculative point of view, might rise alarm, will quietly settle themselves.

Now that slavery is at an end or near its end, the greatness of its evil, in the point of view of public economy, becomes more and more apparent. Slavery was essentially a monopoly of labor, and as such locked the States where it prevailed against the incoming of free industry. Where labor was the property of the capitalist, the white man was excluded from employment, or had but the second best chance of finding it; and the foreign emigrant turned away from the region where his condition would be so precarious. With the destruction of the monopoly, free labor will hasten from all parts of the civilized world to assist in developing various immeasurable resources which have hitherto lain dormant. The eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico have a soil of exuberant fertility a climate friendly to long life, and can sustain a denser population than is found as yet in any, part of our country. And the future influx of population into them will be mainly from the North, or from the most cultivated nations in Europe. From the sufferings that have attended them during our late struggle, let us look away to the future, which is sure to be laden for them with greater prosperity than has ever before been known. The removal of the monopoly of slave labor is a pledge that those regions will be peopled by a numerous and enterprising population, which will vie with any in the Union in compactness, inventive genius, wealth and industry.

Our Government springs from and was made for the people—not the people for the Government. To them it owes allegiance; from them it must derive its courage strength and wisdom. But, while the Government is thus bound todefer to the people, from whom it derivesits existence, it should, from the very consideration of its origin, be strong in its power of resistance to the establishment of inequalities. Monopolies, perpetuties, and class legislation, are contrary to the genius of free government, and ought not to be allowed. Here, there is no room for favored classes or monopolies the principle of our Government is that of equal laws and freedom of industry. Wherever monopoly attains a foothold, it is sure to be a source of danger, discord, and trouble. We shall but fulfil our duties as legislators by according "equal and exact justice to all men," special privileges to none. The Government is subordinate to the people; but, as the agent and representative of the people, it must be held superior to monopolies, which in themselves, ought never to be granted, and which, where they exist, must be subordinate, and yield to the Government.

The Constitution confers on Congress the right to regulate commerce among the several States. It is of the firs necessity, for the maintenance of the Union, that that commerce should be free and unobstructed. No State can be justified in any device to tax the transit of travel and commerce between States. The position of many States is such that, if they were allowed to take advantage of it for purposes of local revenue, the commerce between States might be injuriously burdened, or even virtually prohibited. It is best, while the country is still young, and while the tendency to dangerous monopolies of this kind is still feeble, to use the power of Congress so as to prevent any selfish impediment to the free circulation of men and merchandise. A tax on travel and merchandise, in their transit, constitutes one of the worst forms of monopoly, and the evil is increased if coupled with a denial of the choice of route. When the vast extent of our country is considered; it is plain that every obstacle to the free circulation of commerce between the States ought to be sternly guarded against by the appropriate legislation, within the limits of the Constitution.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior explains the condition of the public lands, the transactions of the Patent Office and the Pension Bureau, the management of our Indian affairs, the progress made in the construction of our Pacific railroad, and furnishes information in reference to matters of local interest in the District of Columbia. It also presents evidence of the successful operation of the Homestead Act, under the provisions of which 1,160,533 acres of the public lands were entered during the last fiscal year—more than one-fourth of the whole number of acres sold or otherwise disposed of during that period. It is estimated that the receipts derived from this source are sufficient to cover the expenses incident to the survey and disposal of the lands entered under this act, and that payments in cash to the extent of from forty to fifty per cent. will be made by settlers, who may thus at any time acquire title before the expiration of the period at which it would otherwise vest. The homestead policy was established only after long and earnest resistance; experience proves its wisdom. The lands, in the hands of industrious settlers, whose labor creates wealth and contributes to the public resources, are worth more to the United States than if they had been preserved as a solitute for future purchasers.

The lamentable events of the last four years, and the sacrifices made by the gallant men of our Army and Navy, have swelled the records of the Pension Bureau to an unprecedented extent. On the 10th day of June last, the total number of pensioners was 85,986, requiring for their annual pay, exclusive of expenses, the sum of $8,023,445. The number of applications that have been allowed since that date will require a large increase of this amount for the next fiscal year. The means for the payment of the stipends due, under existing laws, to our disabled soldiers and sailors, and to the families of such as have perished in the service of the country, will no doubt be cheerfully and promptly granted. A grateful people will not hesitate to sanction any measures having for their object the relief of soldiers mutilated and families made fatherless in the efforts to preserve our national existence.

The report of the Postmaster General presents an encouraging exhibit of the operations of the Posteffice Department during the year. The revenue of the past year from the loyal States alone exceeded the maximum annual receipts from all the States previous to the rebellion, in the sum of $6,038,091; and the annual average increase of revenue during the last four years, compared with the revenue of the four years immediately preceding the rebellion, was $3,533,835. The revenue of last fiscal year amounted to $14,556,158, and the expenditures to $13,694,728, leaving a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $861,430. Progress has been made in restoring the postal service in the Southern States. The views presented by the Postmaster General against the policy of granting subsidies to ocean mail steamship lines upon established routes, and in favor of continuing the present system, which limits the compensation for ocean service to the postage earnings, are recommended to the careful considerations of Congress.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Navy, that while at the commencement of the present year, there were in commission 530 vessels of all classes and descriptions, armed with 3,000 guns and manned by 51,000 men, the number of vessels at present in commission is 117, with 830 guns and 12,128 men. By this prompt reduction of the naval forces the expenses of the Government have been largely diminished, and a number of vessels, purchased for naval purpose from the merchant marine have been returned to the peaceful pursuits of commerce. Since the suppression of active hostilities our foreign squadrons have been re-established, and consist of vessels much more efficient than those employed on similar service previous to the rebellion. The suggestion for the enlargement of the navy yard, and especially for the establishment of one in fresh water for iron-clad vessels, is deserving of consideration, as is also the recommendation for a different location and more ample grounds for the Naval Academy.

In the report of the Secretary of War, a general summary is given of the military campaigns of 1864 and 1865, ending in the suppression of armed resistance to the national authority in the insurgent States. The operations of the general administrative Bureaus of the War Department during the past year are detailed, and an estimate made of the appropriations that will required for military purposes in the fiscal year commencing the 30th day of June, 1866. The national military force on the first of May, 1865, numbered 1,000,516 men. It is proposed to reduce the military establishment to a peace footing comprehending fifty thousand troops of all arms, organized so as to admit of an enlargement by filling up the ranks to eighty-two thousand six hundred, if the circumstances of the country should require an augmentation of the army. The volunteer force has already been reduced by the discharge from service of over eight hundred thousand troops, and the Department is proceeding rapidly in the work of further reduction. The war estimates are reduced from $516,250,131 to $33,814,416, which amount, in the opinion of the Department, is adequate for the peace establishment. The measures of retrenchment in each Bureau and branch of the service exhibit a diligent economy worthy of commendation. Reference is also made in the report to the necessity of providing for a uniform militia system, and to the propriety of making suitable provision for wounded and disabled officers and soldiers.

The revenue system of the country is a subject of vital interest to its honor and prosperity, and should command the earnest consideration of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you a full and detailed report of the receipts and disbursements of the late fiscal year, of the first quarter of the present fiscal year, of the probable rreeipts and expenditures for the other three quarters, and the estimates for the year following the 30th of June, 1865. I might content myself with a reference to that report, in which you will find all the information required for your deliberations and decision. But the paramount importance of the subject so presses itself on my own mind, that I cannot but lay before you my views of the measures which are required for the good character, and I might almost say, for the existence of this people. The life of a republic lies certainly in the energy, virtue and intelligence of its citizens; but it is equally true that a good revenue system is the life of an organized government. I meet you at a time when the nation has voluntarily burdened itself with a debt unprecedented in our annals. Vast as is its amount, it fades away into nothing when compared with the countless blessings that will be conferred upon our country and upon man by the preservation of the nation's life. Now, on the first occasion of the meeting of Congress since the return of peace, it is of the utmost importance to inaugurate a just policy, which shall at once be put in motion, and which shall commend itself to those who come after us for its continuance. We must aim at nothing less than the complete effacement of the financial evils that necessarily follow a state of civil war. We must endeavor to apply the earliest remedy to the deranged state of the currency, and not shrink from devising a policy which, without being oppressive to the people, shall immediately begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and, if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definitely fixed number of years.

It is our first duty to prepare in earnest for our recovery from the ever-increasing evils of irredeemable currency, without a sudden revulsion, and yet without untimely procrastination. For that end, we must, each in our respective positions, prepare the way. I hold it the duty of the Executive to insist upon frugality in the expenditures; and a sparing economy is itself a great national resource. Of the banks to which authority has been given to issue notes secured by bonds of the United States, we may require the greatest moderation and prudence, and the law must be rigidly enforced when its limits are exceeded. We may, each one of us, counsel our active and enterprising countrymen to be constantly on their guard, to liquidate debts contracted in a paper currency, and, by conducting business as nearly as possible on a system of cash payments or short credits, to hold themselves prepared to return to the standard of gold and silver. To aid our fellow-citizens in the prudent management of their monetary affairs, the duty devolves on us to diminish by law the amount of paper money now in circulation. Five years ago the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions; now the circulation, bank and national, exceeds seven hundred millions. The simple statement of the fact recommends more strongly than any words of mine could do, the necessity of our restraining this expansion. The gradual reduction of the currency is the only measure that can save the business of the country from disastrous calamities; and this can be almost imperceptibly accomplished by gradually funding the national circulation in securities that may be made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

Our debt is doubly secure—first in the actual wealth and still greater undeveloped resources of the country; and next in the character of our institutions. The most intelligent observers among political economists have not failed to remark, that the public debt of a country is safe in proportion as the people are free; that the debt of a republic is tht safest of all. Our history confirms and establishes the theory, and is, I firmly believe, destined to give it a still more signal illustration. The secret of this superiority springs not merely from the fact that in a republic the national obligations are distributed more widely through countless numbers in all classes of society; it has its roots in tbe character of our laws. Here all men contribute to the public welfare, and bear their fair share of the public burdens. During the war, under impulses of patriotism, the men of the great body of the people, without regard to their own comparative want of wealth, thronged to our armies and filled our fleets of war, and held themselves ready to offer up their lives for the public good. Now, in their turn, the property and income of the country should bear their just proportion of the burden of taxation, while in our impost system, through means of which increased vitality is incidentally imparted to all the industrial interests of the nation, the duties should be so adjusted as to fall most heavily upon articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as the absolute wants of the Government, economically administered will justify. No favored class should demand freedom from assessment, and the taxes should be so distributed as not to fall unduly on the poor, but rather on the accumulated wealth of the country. We should look at the national debt just as it is—not as a national blessing, but as a heavy burden on the industry of the country, to be discharged without unnecessary delay.

It is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury that the expenditures of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, will exceed the receipts $112,194,947. It is gratifying, however, to state that it is also estimated that the revenue for the year ending the 30th of June, 1867, will exceed the expenditures in the sum of $111,682,818. This amount, or so much as may be deemed sufficient for the purpose, may be applied to the reduction of the public debt, which, on the 31st day of October, 1865, $1,740,854,750. Every reduction will diminish the total amount of interest to be paid, and so enlarge the means of still further reductions, until the whole shall be liquidated; and this, as will be seen from the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be accomplished by annual payments even within a period not exceeding thirty years. I have faith that we shall do all this within a reasonable time; that, as we have amazed the world by the suppression of a civil war which was thought to be beyond the control of any Government, so we shall equally show the superiority of our institutions by the prompt and faithful discharge of our national obligations.

The Department of Agriculture, under its present direction, is accomplishing, much in developing and utilizing the vast agricultural capabilities of the country, and for information respecting the details of its management, reference is made to the annual report of the Commissioner.

I have dwelt thus fully on our domestic affairs because of their transcendant importance. Under any circumstances, our great extent of territory and variety of climate, producing almost everything that is necessary for the wants, and even the comforts of man, make us singularly independent of the varying policy of foreign Powers, and protect us against every temptation to "entangling alliances," while at the present moment the re-establishment of harmony, and the strength that comes from harmony, will be our best security against "nations who feel power and forget right." For myself, it has been and it will be my constant aim to promote peace and amity with all foreign nations and Powers; and I have every reason to believe that they all, without exceptions, are animated by the same disposition. Our relations with the Emperor of China, so recent in their origin, are most friendly. Our commerce with his dominions is receiving new developments; and it is very pleasing to find that the Government of that great Empire manifests satisfaction with our policy, and reposes just confidence in the fairness which marks our intercourse. The unbroken harmony between the Unitied States and the Emperor of Russia, is receiving a new support from an enterprise designed to carry telegraphic lines across the continent of Asia, through his dominions, and so to connect us with all Europe by a new channel of intercourse. Our commerce with South America is about to receive encouragement by a direct line of mail steamships to the rising Empire of Brazil. The distinguished party of men of science who have recently left our country to make a scientific exploration of the natural history and rivers and mountain ranges of that region, have received from the Emperor that generous welcome which was to have been expected from his constant friendship for the United States, and his well known zeal in promoting the advancement of knowledge. A hope is entertained that our commerce with the rich and populous countries that border the Mediterranean sea may be largely increased. Nothing will be wanting, on the part of this Government, to extend the protection of our flag over the enterprise of our fellow-citizens. We receive from the Powers in that region assurances of good will; and it is worthy of note that a special envoy has brought us message of condolence on the death of our late Chief Magistrate from the Bey of Tunis, whose rule includes the old dominions of Carthage on the African coast.

Our domestic contest, now happily ended, has left some traces in our relations with one at least of the great maritime Powers. The formal accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgent States was unprecedented, and has not been justified by the issue. But in the systems of neutrality pursued by the Powers which made that concession, there was a marked difference. The materials of war for the insurgent States were furnished, in a great measure, from the workshops of

Continued on the fourth page.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY DEC. 15, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We, to-day, lay before our readers the first Message of President Johnson. It is a plain, frank document, and of moderate length, considering the many subjects of interest necessary to be discussed. If remarkable for anything, it is tameness. On the great question of reconstruction it simply relates the experiences of the last six months, with which the whole country is familiar, and lays the matter before Congress without any attempt to point out a policy for their guidance. The discussion, of the spirit and design of our Union and Constitution, the doctrine of State Sovereignty, the dangers of military rule, &c., abounds in generalities, which may be useful and instructive to the Southern people, but contains nothing that has not long been familiar to every intelligent man in the North. The brief notice of the necessity for an early restoration of the Federal Courts, pointed with the statement, "that, since it is manifest that treason, most flagrant in character, has been committed. Persons who are charged with its commission should have fair and impartial trials in the highest civil tribunals of the country, in order that the Constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated; the truth clearly established and affirmed, that treason is a crime, that traitors should be punished and the offence made infamous; and, at the same time, that the question may be judicially settled, finally and forever, that "no state of its own will has the right to renounce its place in the Union" will afford matter for the serious consideration of Jeff. Davis, and his friends, North and South. In regard to the freedmen, the President reiterates what he so frequently told the southern people, that the rights of the freedmen, the security of their persons and property and the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor, must be recognized by the people and maintained by the Government. He recognizes the fact, so long palpable to every unprejudiced mind, that slavery was an incubus upon the whole country and especially the States wherein it existed, and that with its extinction, there opens before the Southern people a prospect of future wealth and prosperity unequaled in any country. In relation to our claims upon England, he simply states the facts already familiar to the people, without advising any attempt at redress, for the present. On the Monroe Doctrine the message is explicit, and in the following words gives no uncertain sound: "We should regard it as a great calamity to ourselves, to the cause of good government, and to the peace of the world, should any European power challenge the American people, as it were, to the defence of republicanism against foreign interference. We cannot foresee and are unwilling to consider, what opportunities may present themselves, what combinations might offer to protect ourselves against designs inimical to our form of government. The United States desire to act in the future as they have acted heretofore; they never will be driven from that course but by the aggression of European powers; and we rely on the wisdom and justice of those powers to respect the system of non-interference which has so long been sanctioned by time, and which, by its good results, has approved itself to both continents."

The message then closes with a, by no means inappropriate, reference to our present unexampled blessings, and magnificent future prospects, and finally calls upon the nation to join with its Chief Magistrate in an appeal for future guidance to that Providence which has brought us in safety thro' all our past vicissitudes.

PODSNAPPERY.

The Reverend John Chambers delivered, on Thanksgiving day, in Philadelphia, one of his characteristic political sermons; for it need not be supposed that all the political pulpit harangues are on our side. The Rev. gentleman is well known to this community (having spent many summers here) as one of the loudest and most violent of all who sympathize with the rebellion. During the summer of 1863 he joined with those at the springs, who got up a ball, to throw contempt on the day appointed by President Lincoln for fasting and prayer. Mr. Chambers is one of that class of divines (now fortunately growing very small) who imagine themselves the special interpreters of the will of God, and who regret that they are not commissioned also, to hurl the bolts of omnipotent wrath against all who have the misfortune to differ with them on political and religious subjects. The entire sermon is worthy of perusal by those who would see how much the views of a man may be warped and perverted by his partizan passion. In opposing the right of the negro to vote, Mr. Chambers delivers himself thus: "All right thinking men must feel that as a nation, our condition is a deplorable one, because we have departed from our old landmark, and are attempting to amalgamate discordant elements, which God never intended should be united. This is what we are endeavoring to do; we are a nation of white men. * * There are Congressmen who are asking that the whole negro population of the South may have the right to the elective franchise, and to give it to every man in the District of Columbia. I have no hostility to the negro, but he must not be put on an equality with white men. *God does not mean it.*"

Thus with a flourish, with one of those well known oratorical gestures, our Philadelphia Podsnapper consigns the negro to his original degradation, and banishes the subject from the universe We might meekly inquire when this special revelation of the meaning of Heaven came down to the Reverend gentleman, or where he finds the divine authority that this must be a nation of white men. Mr. Chambers is opposed to the negro voting in the Dirtrict of Columbia, and by a peculiar process of podsnap argumentation, he resolves the right of universal suffrage into the amalgamation of the races, to which we are opposed as well as he. A few years ago, this philanthropic divine who, to obtain credence, is obliged to protest his want of hostility to the poor negro, was opposed to his emancipation in the District of Columbia and everywhere else told us that Heaven did not mean that either, and with a wave of his hand consigned him to everlasting slavery. But we are weary of this church blasphemy, O Podsnapper! Podsnapper!

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Union State Central Committee was held in Philadelphia, on Thursday the 30th ult., at the National Club Room, Chestnut street. The meeting was well attended, and much important business was transacted. The subject of the settlement of the time for the meeting of the next State Convention was postponed until the next meeting of the Committee, to be held in Harrisburg about the middle of January. Arrangements were made for keeping permanently open the rooms of the Committee, and a resolution was passed requesting Union editors in the State to send their newspapers to the rooms. Due notice will be given when the new rooms are secured.

A memorial on the state of the country, and addressed to the members of Congress, was adopted.

On motion of General James Ekin, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Administration of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, as evinced in the generous terms proffered the States recently in rebellion against the rightful authority of the General Government, commends itself to the admiration, respect, and confidence of the people of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the principles recently enunciated at Washington, in the speech delivered by Hon. Schuyler Coltax, late speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, meets the hearty concurrence of the loyal people of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Union party are eminently due, and are hereby tendered Hon. John Cessna, for his faithful, energetic, and successful labors during the recent political canvass in this State, contributing, as they have done so largely, to the triumph of the party represented by this Committee.

On Motion of Colonel Brice X Blair, it was

Resolved, That Congress be requested to pass an act to equalize the bounties for Soldiers, so that those who enlisted in 1861 and 1862, shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as those that enlisted at a subsequent date.

AN OVERSIGHT.

The Southern emigrants to Brazil have overlooked, it seems, a fact essential to their future happiness, in selecting that country as their refuge. They knew it was a slaveholding nation and took everything else for granted; but it seems, from the *Freeman's Journal* that the cabinet, or ministry, of the Emperor of Brazil is *chiefly* composed of *negroes*, and that it sometimes happens that there is not *one* man of pure white blood in the ministry under him. The Judges, too, that preside in the courts, before which the southern emigrants will have to appear, in civil or criminal suits, are as often, or oftene negroes, as white men.

The Richmond *Whig*, commenting upon these facts, says they could not possibly have been known to those who contemplate migrating to Brazil. It would be a sad thing, indeed, for the self exiled Southerner to find that, in his eagerness to get away from the reign of Abolitionism he has taken refuge under a negro administration, and will be compelled to address the throne through a negro cabinet officer, or to sue and be sued before a negro judge.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

THE INSURRECTION IN JAMAICA.

We commend, to such as have been pointing to Jamaica as a warning to us of the dangers to be apprehended from a negro population, the following article from the London Spectator. They will find that the danger arises not from freeing and educating the blacks, but from oppressing them and keeping them in ignorance. They who are in fear of negro insurrection will here learn whence the danger arises and how to avoid it:

We are still without precise intelligence from Jamaica, but enough is known of the condition of the island to justify us in a blank denial of the assertions that the negroes said to be in insurrecteon are influenced by Hayden agitators, and are themselves only too well off. They are badly off; so badly off that the island has for months been a perplexity to the Colonial Office, and that, for seven weeks at least, the Secretary of State has expected news of an attempted insurrection. Letters are even now in town from Jamaica, in which the alarm of the local government and the strange movements among the squadrons are noticed either with ridicule or apprehension, and the few persons still keenly interested in the colony are well aware of a discontent which a trifle may have sufficed to blow into a flame. This discount has been growing for years, and finds its ultimate root in two causes, one of which is ineradicable, except perhaps by long-continued prosperity, while the other is within the reach of parliamentary action. The two are the increase of population and the character of the Legislative Assembly. The negroes, always prolific, as very poor races are everywhere apt to be, have since the emancipation multiplied with extraordinary rapidity. The climate suits them, the release from forced labor has increased the healthiness of the women, early marriage has been fostersd as an antidote to the immorality customary in slave colonies, and though there is a terrible amount of lleence remaining, it is not of a kind or degree to check greatly the increase of population. The pressure for subsistence becomes yearly greater, while the means of procuring it grow yearly less. Sugar, the grand staple of the export trade, cannot be cultivated to advantage without scientific appliances;—that is, without capital; and capital has for years been leaving Jamaica, till only some 30,000 persons are now maintained by the ancient cultivation of the island. Other planting scarcely exists, and the negroes, therefore, are driven to hire little plots of ground, upon which they grow their food and some little tobacco, but scarcely anything else which can be converted into money. The island is therefore practically populated by cottiers, as poor as irish cottiers, as dependent upon the harvest, and, it it be possible, still more unenlightened.

To this population, over-numerous, poverty-stricken and ignorant, the Legislative Assembly adds a number of colored immigrants imported form India, and used up at a frightful pace, and refuses justice, education, and a sound system of conveyanee. That Assembly is elected by less than 2,500 voters in a population of 441,000, and legislates exclusively in the interest of the planters. These latter are, as a body, inheritors of the slaveholding ideas, and sometimes of the slaveholding morality; and they have refused all measures in the interest of the blacks, wasted half a million sterling on coolies, who die like sheep, passed a whipping act which recalls the tone of the old Black Code, and imposed enormous duties on English imports; duties so heavy that, as was publicly stated in the Assembly, the negroes were falling back upon nakedness to avoid the cost of clothing as raised by the last tariff. They could pay in kind, but they cannot in cash, and they have no means of raising more. The planters will not buy of them, the dealers do not like the half-cleaned produce which is all they, as cottier cultivators, can offer, and in many cases the right of eviction is used, as in Bengal, to compel the tenantry to cultivate particular articles and sell them to the owner at fixed prices. Of one such case we have the details, as of others which prove that the true substitute for slavery, fair wages for fair work, has not yet entered the island's imagination. The greatest grievance of all, however, is the refusal of justice. Jamaica has been organized on the country gentleman system, the owners being the sole magistrates, and the owners are said to be unfair towards the colored population. It does not matter much, in a political point of view, whether this charge is true or not. Observers like Dr. Underhill, a cool, shrewd man, whose evidence is distrusted because he is Secretary to the Baptist Mission, but who is a layman and not a negrophite, think it has a foundation, the planter even when upright being swayed by a feeling of race engrained into his very heart. Successive governors, too, have thought, and have pleaded for stipendiary magistrates; but the Assembly is jealous of its electors' power, and absolutely refuses to change the system. Whether, however, the charge is true or false, it is believed to be true, and that belief is fatal to any confidence between governors and governed. The negro when injured will not apply to the magistrates, and when summoned accepts his sentence as a "white oppression," while all civil contracts fall hopelessly out of gear. Knowing that he has to deal with a poor employer, the negro refuses to make a binding contract, and when engaged by the day, bolts unless regularly paid. He cannot recover his wages by law, and therefore can and will give no credit; while the planter who wants him for only half the year is often unable to pay until the crop is in,—that is, until the negro has abandoned his own crop for the uncertain chance of obtaining his employer's wages. There are no county courts available, and the negro, finding no redress from the civil law, believing in none from the criminal law, ignorant by legislative defect, and self-indulgent from the absence of result to his self-restraint, falls back absolutely upon the little plot which is not his, to which he can get no lease, and which he is not permitted by the conveyancing system to buy. When that plot fails, the world falls from beneath his feet; and for the past two years it has failed from drought, failed till the people were in places actually without food—there is no poor law—till they, among the vainest of races, leave their children without clothing, till in places they deliberated whether they, like their fathers, had not better fly to the mountains. The accidental publication of a letter from Dr. Underhill to Mr. Cardwell, which had so impressed the Secretary that he forwarded it to Governor Eyre for a report, blew the discontent into a flame, and meetings of colored men were held, demanding higher wages, education, better representation, an end to immigration and the exemption of raw materials from import duties. None of these demands were complied with; the Governor, though admitting the badness of the governing class, condemned the negroes, and an unlucky placard was published by authority, headed, "The Queen's Advice," and containing in other words the answer which Pharaoh gave to the children of Israel, "Ye are idle, ye are idle." This increased the irritation to its height, and some accidental circumstance, most probably a movement among the West Indian regiments, who are principally liberated Africans, has, we doubt not, caused the explosion which has led to the demand for troops. It cannot be a very formidable one, for the negroes have no arms, and unless the black soldiers have joined it, it is difficult to see why they alone were not strong enough to put it down.

The first duty of the Government, it is clear, is to put down the insurrection. Whatever the evils inherent in the present system, and they are many, the violent uprising of an ignorant population is not the remedy for them, and they must if needful, be reduced to order by the strong arm. That done, however, it will become the duty of the Imperial Government to reorganize the island, if necessary, by measures of revolutionary breadth. The old order of things has broken down. The Assembly, convened on a plan two hundred years old, is a nest of jobbers, and the planting class is, alike by hereditary feeling and by circumstances, disqualified for the possession of absolute power. If they were angels, they would be disqualified by the ineradicable distrust among those they govern, begotten by two centuries of misrule; and being what they are, average Englishmen, with strong prejudices, declining capital, and the moral tone of a passed-away state of society, are entirely unable to attract the confidence of those beneath them. On the other hand, there is no class in the country to whom their power can be transferred. The mulattoes are not educated, and encourage race hatreds of their own, and the negroes must be educated before they can be trusted with the franchise. There is no iron necessity, as in the Southern State of America, for giving them power in order that they may not be trampled on; for an authority exists in the island competent to secure justice. * * * The talk about negro indolence is pure rubbish. There is no settled race upon earth which is indolent, the Bengalee slaving nine hours a day, and the Neapolitan tilling his land with as much assiduity as a Dutchman; and the negro is only lazy because he never reaps the reward of labor. Ten years of strict, equal government, administered by a man who can press hard, when needful, on either race, and who will attend to physical improvement, will, we believe, make the island as prosperous as Ceylon, where, with no slavery and a native population which will not work for wages, the people import European goods to the extent of a pound a head per annum, and the Treasury is so overflowing that the Colonial office has quarrelled with the planters by issuing an order that they shall pay for their own troops. Nothing short of a radical change like this can, we are convinced, save the island, which is full of natural resources, from sinking finally into the condition of a great tropical pauper warren, hopelessly insolvent, and requiring to be garrisoned with at least five thousand men.

Payment of Commutation Does not Exempt from Bounty Tax.

An important case, and one in which the public in general are interested to a considerable extent, was disposed of in the District Court on Saturday last. It was presented in form of a stated case in which the School Directors of Plum Township were plaintiffs, and John Ewer was defendant. The facts of the case are as follows; John Ewer, a citizen of said township, was drafted in July, 1863, under the act of Congress, paid the $300 commutation and was discharged from further liability. In 1864, a Bounty tax, under the provisions of the Bounty act of Pennsylvania, was assessed and levied on him, amounting to $55, by the School Directors of said township which he refused to pay claiming that he was exempt under the exceptions in said Bounty act, and hence this stated case. The point of law submitted to the Court for its decision was, whether he, having paid the commutation in 1863 was liable to pay a bounty tax under the provisions of said act.

Messrs. Moffitt and Cochran appeared for the School Directors, and B. G. Childs, Esq., for the defendant. After hearing the arguments of the counsel the Court decided that the payment of commutation did not bring the defendent within the exceptions contained in the 4th section of said act therefore he was liable to pay said tax and ordered judgment to be entered in favor of the plaintiffs for $55, the amount of tax so assessed and levied on him as a citizen of said township.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

In the Senate, on the 6th inst., the standing committees for the session were announced. Bills were introduced in regard to the carriage of passengers and freight by railroads from one State to another, and to incorporate the International Telegraph Comny and establish telegraphic communication between New York and the West Indies. Different portions of the President's Message and bills previously introduced were referred to appropriate committees. A resolution calling for vigorous operations against the hostile Indians was introduced. A petition of naval surgeons for increase of pay was presented. The Senate concurred in the joint resolution for a committee to take action relative to the death of President Lincoln. Adjourned to the 11th inst.

HOUSE.

In the House of Representatives a bill was introduced and referred to the Judiciary Committee, to guard against the office of President of the United States becoming vacant. It provides for the succession to that position of the Vice-President, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, Speaker of the House, Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Resolutions were offered and referred to the Judiciary Committee, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, making duties on exports legal, that the rebel debt shall never be recognized, and that Congress shall have power to secure equal liberty and protection to all persons throughout the country. Resolutions were adopted referring to the portion of the President's Message relating to the freedmen to a special committee of nine, instructing the Naval Committee to inquire into the expediency of a naval depot on Lake Erie, and instructing the Military Committee to report on the propriety of paying bounties to the two years volunteers discharged before the expiration of their service, and on the expediency of establishing a Military Academy in the West. A bill reviving the grade of full General was introduced and referred to the Military Committee. A bill for the relief of the widow of President Lincoln was presented and referred. A resolution requesting the President to furnish information in regard to a decree of Maximilian re-establishing Slavery in Mexico was submitted, but laid over. Adjourned to the 11th inst.

The following are the chairman of the Senate Committees:

Public Lands—Mr. Pomeroy of Kansas.
Foreign Affairs—Mr. Sumner of Massachusetts.
Finance—Mr. Fessenden of Maine.
Commerce—Mr. Chandler of Michigan.
Manufactures—Mr. Sprague of Rhode Island.
Agriculture—Mr. Sherman of Ohio.
Military Affairs—Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts.
Naval Affairs—Mr. Anthony of Rhode Island.
Pensions—Mr. Lane of Indiana.
Judiciary—Mr. Trumbull of Illinois.
Post Office—Mr. Dixon of Connecticut.
Claims—Mr. Clark of New-Hampshire.
Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Ramsey of Mass.
District of Columbia—Mr. Morrill of Vermont.
Private Land Claims—Mr. Harris of New-York.
Indian Affairs—Mr. Doolittle of Wisconsin.
Public Buildings—Mr. Foot of Vermont.
Patents—Mr. Cowan of Pennsylvania.
Territories—Mr. Wade of Ohio.
Public Railroads—Mr. Howard of Michigan.

Secretary Stanton's report to Congress gives the history of the final events of the war, and then proceeds to show the wonderful military resources of the country, and indicates what it could do if suddenly called upon to assert the national dignity. The national military forces numbered 1,000,516 men, May 1, 1865. It is to be reduced to 50,000, and over 800,000 have already been mustered out. The military appropriations of the last session of Congress were over $500,000,000, and the estimates for the next year are less than $34,000,000. Over $1,000,000,000 have been paid to the soldiers, and $270,000,000 were taken home by the 800,000 men lately mustered out. The number of men called for by the Government was 2,759,000, and the number obtained was only 102,496 short of this. The number of negroes in the army in July last was 223,156; of these, 33,234 have been mustered out. After the disasters on the Peninsula, in 1862, over 80,000 troops were enlisted, organized and sent South in less than a month, and 90,000 infantry were sent to the armies from Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, in 20 days; therefore the country need not be apprehensive of the lack of means of defense in case of emergency.

The Report to Congress of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the receipts of that Department for 1863 were $41,003,192; 1864, $116,850,672; 1865, $211,129,528. The cost of collecting the internal revenue is 2¾ per cent. The cost of collecting the customs is ¾ per cent. which is less than the cost of collecting customs in Great Britain. Among the receipts for 1865 are: From bank dividends, $3,987,200; railroad dividends and interest on bonds, $3,258,404; insurance companies, $1,726,160; salaries of Government employees, $2,836,333; licenses, $12,595,691; incomes, $20,567,340, over $6,000,000 more than in 1864. The receipts from iron and steel, in the various forms, were $9,219,713—$6,000,000 more than in 1864; from petroleum, $3,047,252—an increase of $800,000 over 1864; cigars, $3,069,448; tobacco, $8,016,119; fermented liquors, $3,657,091; distilled spirits, $15,996,633—nearly $13,000,000 less than in 1864, notwithstanding that in 1865 the tax was $2 per gallon, and in 1864 only 60 cents. The receipts for the current fiscal year will reach $272,000,000—about $60,000,000 more than last year. Alterations in the mode of appointing assistant assessors, and an increase in their compensation, as well as that of the clerks in the Internal Revenue Bureau, are urged.

Slavery First Abolished in the Keystone State.

It is not generally known, we believe, that Pennsylvania was the first State in the Federal Union, to abolish slavery within her territory, which was accomplished by an act of the General Assembly passed March 1, 1780. It was the first act or edict ever passed or issued by any legislative body or autocrat, which abolished slavery. The authorship of this act has been erroniously given to Dr. Franklin. This is a mistake. At the time of its passage Dr. Franklin was in Europe. The author was Wm Lewis, for many years the leviathan of the Bar. Mr. Binney, in his biography of Mr. Lewis has adverted to and corrected this error.

The Society of Friends presented, as tribute of their respect to Mr. Lewis a service of plate. This service of plate is said to be in the possession of Sharp Delaney Lewis, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., a grandson of Wm. Lewis.

The merit of first abolishing slavery has been claimed by Massachusetts. They base their claims upon their State Constitution, which was adopted on the 2d day of May, 1780, and which declares that all men are born free and equal. Substantially the same language is to be found in the Declaration of Independence of the 4th of July, 1776, but it has never been supposed that the Declaration of Independence either was intended or actually did abolish slavery in the old thirteen United States. No one can read the opinion of Chief Justice Shaw, in the case of the Commodwealth vs Thomas Aves (18th Pickering's Reports page 194.) without being satisfied that these claims are groundless.

GREAT GOLD DISCOVERY.

Richest Deposits in the known World—Gold in almost solid masses—Tremendous excitement in Montana.

Colonel Inslee, of St. Joseph, now in Montana Territory, in a letter to his family, incloses the following extract from the Virginia City (Montana) *Post*, of November 4th, relative to some newly discovered mines, which bid fair to surpass in richness anything heretofore known in the world. Colonel Inslee writes that he has seen some specimens of the quartz from these mines which seemed to be "nearly solid gold." Here is the extract from the *Post*:

"Upon the arrival of the Helena stage, last Friday morning, the people of Virginia City were thrown into a gold excitement, before which all former excitements must pale. The facts, as we get them from apparently well authenticated sources, are briefly as follows:

"Mr. Brown, a German or Norwegian, and one of the original discoverers of the celebrated Gould & Curry lode, of Nevada, and afterwards of Brown lode, in Nelson Gulch, in this Territory, was engaged in sinking a shaft on the "Uncle Sam" lode, about the head of Dry Gulch, some four miles from Helena. He had sunk near twenty feet, when, the indications not suiting him, he concluded to change his course by drifting up hill from the bottom of his shaft. He had advanced in this direction about ten feet, when he reached a gold deposit which, in richness and extent, has perhaps, no parallel in the history of gold mining. Gold, in almost solid masses, glittered before his bewildered vision. For two weeks longer, unknown to others, he tunnelled into the golden wall. Secreted about him, he had accumulated several gunny-sacks, literally filled with the precious metal when longer secrecy became impracticable, from the very extent of his unexpected wealth, and Mr. Brown proceeded to record and secure his property, when the public were informed of the great discovery. It is said that he now keeps a strong guard, night and day, over his seemingly incomputable wealth, while he himself, unassisted, delves into the golden walls around him, and continues multiplying his sacks of precious ore. One person who was admitted into Mr. Brown's drift, states that it presented a scene of wealth more akin to a picture of the imagination than actuality. Gold! gold! gold! met the view on every side—above, below and all around—and reflected back its rich hues in the glare of the candle, as if this subterranean vault had been hewn out of a solid ledge of the yellow metal.

"This gold is found in a well defined ledge fully five feet in width. The gold vein is three feet wide—three-fourths of the entire substance therein being pure gold; the remainder mainly bismuth. On each side of this vein there is a casing of one foot of quartz, which will assay from $400 to $2,000 to the ton. The very wall-rock is rich. Specimens can be seen at the City Book store.

"Whether this is, to use familiar mining terms, a 'blow-out' or a 'pocket,' we are not prepared to admit or deny. But be it either, millions are 'lying around loose.' We can scarcely realize that this is a distinct, continuous ledge, as, in that case, so vast an amount of gold would affect the standard of gold valuation throughout the commercial world. But our informant, whom we know to be a man of reliability, assures us that a distinct ledge has been traced fully seventy-five feet.

A Noble Gift to Pennsylvania College.

We learn that the Rev. Mr. John E. Graeff, of Philadelphia, has presented to Pennsylvania College a Telescope of the very highest order of excellence. This instrument has for some time been packed up in Philadelphia, where it was taken after its removal from the Sharon Observatory. It having come to the knowledge of Prof. Mayer, that this noble instrument was thus lying idle and awaiting a purchaser he wrote to Mr. Graeff to aid him with his influence in getting up a subscription in Philadelphia when to the joy of all interested in the welfare of the College, Mr. Graeff unexpectedly presented it himself.

The possession of this instrument forms an important era in the history of the Institution in our midst and cannot fail to give the incentive to others to follow the noble example of the generous giver.

This telescope was made by Merz & Son, Obticians, of Munich, in Germany. It is an achromatic refractor of over 9 feet focal length, with an object glass of 6½ inches aperture. It is furnished with five magnifying powers varying from 85 to 460 times; with a complete set of sun glasses; a prismatic reflector; an annular micrometer; and a terrestrial eye piece.

The instrument has two divided circles for reading off angles, of 9½ inches in diameter, finely graduated on silver to minutes of arc and furnished with two verniers and microscopes which read to 4 seconds each.

The whole instrument, although very heavy, is so beautifully balanced on its centre of gravity that the slightest touch will move it readily; and when it is adjusted on a celestial object, a clock, attached to the telescope moves the tube of the instrument, so that it follows the apparent motion of the heavenly body and thus it is always in the field of view without requiring any further handling on the part of the observer.

This telescope has already done good work in astronomical science and has been considered by the first astronomers in the country to be a *perfect* instrument.—*Adams Sentinel.*

TEN TO ONE.—Lord Palmerston's first acceptance of high office was related by himself the year before last *apropos* of a bet said to have been made and won by the late Mr. Milnes, the father of Lord Houghton, a man of remarkable abilities and acquirements, although somewhat of an idler in his youth. He was lounging in a club when he overheard a college friend saying that something was as unlikely as "Bob Milnes becoming Chancellor of the Exchequer." "And why should I not become Chancellor of the Exchequer?" "Simply because the odds are a thousand to one against you." Will you lay a thousand to one?" "Yes, in tens." "Done!" The bet was regularly booked—ten thousand pounds to ten. When Percival wrote to Mr. Milnes to offer him the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, he inclosed the offer with a ten pound note to his friend. —*Economist.*

THE *Alta California*, of the 10th ult., reports some remarkable discoveries of native silver in Idaho. It says: "We hear that the Oregon Steam Navigation Company have found a mine that produces blocks of native silver as large as candle-boxes, and they hammer it out like wagon tire. Several other mines of extraordinary richness have been discovered in the same neighborhood, if the story be true. It is a well known fact that blocks of native silver as large as candle-boxes have been found in the silver mines of Mexico and Arizona, and it is settled beyond any doubt that the Owyhee region, in Southwestern Idaho, is rich in silver lodes."

THE RESIGNATION OF MAJOR GEN. BUTLER.—Sent in some months ago was finally accepted to day. It is known that for some months past General Butler has at the request of the War Department, been thoroughly examining the laws of treason and cases of State trials, for over a century back; but the final decision of the President has been not to allow a military commission for the trial of Davis for his participation in the conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln, and various raids in Northern States during the war. On the appearance of General Grant's report General Butler again asked for the acceptance of his resignation which request has at last been granted.

FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, December 8.—The steamer Asia from Liverpool at noon on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th, arrived here at ten o'clock A. M. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The Fenian's dispatch from Dublin announce that Stevens, the Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood in Ireland, escaped from prison at two o'clock on the morning of the 24th ult. His escape, and the mystery attending it, caused great excitement.

In the Court of Queen's Bench at Dublin, the Lord Chief Justice delivered the unanimous judgment of the Court, repressing the writ of *certiorari* applied for by the Fenians, on the ground that it was shown that a fair and impartial trial could not be had in Dublin.

The *Star* says that Parliament will probably meet on the 28th of January to organize, and that the regular business of the session will commence on the first of February with the delivery of the Queen's speech. The question of parliamentary reform shows an increasing agitation.

THE ALABAMA DIFFICULTY.

Back Down of the English Ministry—The Queen our Friend.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

The State Department received by the last steamer from Europe an important dispatch from our Minister to England. There is strong reason to believe that England, under the new ministry, will back down from her position on the Alabama question, and at once consent to a just and equitable adjustment of the question in dispute. The temper of the last dispatch from the State Department, and which emanated from the President himself, was calculated to open the eyes of the English Government. A gentleman writing from England to a gentleman in this city, by the last mail, remarks that the Queen is our friend, and she will not allow Earl Russell to take any position which will cause an estrangement of the two Governments.

Mr. Seward's first knowledge of the Death of Lincoln.

Mr. Seward had been kept in ignorance of the attack on the President, his physician fearing that the shock would be too great for him to bear, and all newspapers were rigidly excluded from the room. On the Sunday following his assassination the Secretary had the bed wheeled around so that he could see the tops of the trees in the park opposite, just putting on the spring foliage when his eyes caught the stars and stripes at half mast on the War Department on which he gazed awhile, then turning to his attendant, said: "The President is dead!" The confused attendant stammered and changed color as he tried to say nay, but the sagacious old man said: "If he had been alive he would have been the first to call and know how I am, and there's the flag at half mast." The old statesman's inductive reason had told the truth, and he lay in silence, the great tears coursing down his gashed cheeks, as the dreadful truth sank into his mind.

A COLORED DEMOCRAT.—It is stated that the Democratic candidate for the State Senate in New Bedford, Massachusetts, at the late election was a negro, "as black as night's sable curtain." The Republicans nominated a white man, and in order to catch the votes of black men, the Democracy put up a negro. But the colored voters could not be deluded, and the Republican white man was elected.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

CORN AS FUEL.—We understand that many of the people of Warren and other towns in the east part of this county are using corn for fuel. We had a conversation yesterday with an intelligent gentleman, who has been burning it, and who considers it much cheaper than wood. He says that corn in the ear, gives considerably more heat than the same bulk of wood. Ears of corn can be bought for ten cents per bushel by measure, and seventy bushels worth seven dollars, will measure a cord. A cord of wood, including sawing, costs nine dollars and a half, which is two dollars and a half more than the cost of a cord of corn, besides the fact that the corn produces more heat than the wood. If these statements are true (and we have no reason to doubt them, there is no fuel more economical than corn. The crop of corn this year is far beyond the demand, and if it is cheaper than any other article for fuel, we can see no objection to using it as such.—*Galena, (Ill.) Gazette.*

GEN. HUMPHREYS, of Mississippi, finds it impossible to forget the rebel officer in the loyal Governor of a reconstructed State. In a recent message to the so-called Legislature, he speaks of "four years of cruel war conducted upon principles of Vandalism disgraceful to the civilization of the age,"—meening thereby not the rebel mode of warfare as illustrated at Andersonwille, but the operations of Sherman, Sheridan and Wilson, all conducted strictly within the modern laws of war, exclusively for the restoration of the national authority, which this same Humphreys and his fellow traitors were endeavoring to destroy. He also denounces the Freedmen's Bureau as a "black incubus" and a "hideous curse, permitted of Heaven." Very naturally, he confesses a doubt as to "what will satisfy the government of our loyalty and ability to maintain order and peace." We should say that it would take a great deal to satisfy anybody of the loyalty of such people.—*Chicago Rep.*

OUR MEXICAN MINISTER.—General Logan arrived here last night and had a long conversation to day with Secretary Seward upon Mexican matters. General Logan said he desired to have a thorough knowledge of what policy the administration wanted carried out. He expressed himself gratified at the appearance of matters, and will probably accept the position although he has not yet positively made up his mind upon the subject.

FULL returns of the New York City election shows that Richard O'Gorman, Democrat, is elected Corporation Counsel by seventeen thousand majority, being on all but the Republican ticket. Eight Aldermen were elected, of whom one was Republican and seven Democrats, two of the latter being claimed as municipal reformers. Twenty-four members of Common Counsel were elected, of whom thirteen are Republicans.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A French war steamer has arrived at Matamoras having forced the passes of the Rio Grande between that city and Bagdad.

The Imperial Gen Zuolagg has been banished by Maximilian for holding communication with the war Minister of the Juarez Government.

The Iturbide family have renounced their claims to the Mexican throne. They received a snug little sum from Maximilian for so doing.

Twenty six whaling vessels were in the port of Honolulu Sandwhich Islands, on the 11th ult. The year's receipts of whale oil footed up 18,000 barrels.

In Chili the Spanish Admiral has so far yielded to the remonstrances of the foreign ministers against the unlawfulness of a blockade of more than 50 ports by seven steamers as to restrict it to six ports.

The Chilian Government is unshaken in its determination to resist to the last the insolent aggressions of Spain.

The abolition of capital punishment is being strongly advocated in the Republic of Honduras.

Varon Vicente Cervio the new President of Guatemala, has received a congratulatory letter from the pope and one also from the Queen of Spain.

The President of the Senate of the Republic of Costa Rica Don Joaquin Bernardo Caixo died recently at San Jose the capital.

The insurrection in the Republic of Honduras is at an end.

The number of Fenians enrolled and now drilling in Canada is about 82,000, nearly half of whom are armed.

Clubs designed to agitate in favor of annexation to the United States are being organized all over Lower Canada.

Lieut.-Col. Meyer, formerly of the Confederate army, has been made a General in the Mexican Liberal army.

The Mexican State of Sinaloa has been evacuated by the Imperialists and occupied by the Liberals.

The ex-Emperor Soulouque of Hayti has been expelled from Jamaica by the British authorities. He was supposed to have had something to do with the recent negro revolt there.

Twelve hundred troops of the Foreign Legion recently arrived at Matamoras to reinforce the Imperialists there.

The cholera has appeared in the West-India island of Guadaloupe.

The notorious George N. Sanders is in Liverpool, England.

A collision has taken place between the Spaniards and the Chilians. A boat from the Spanish fleet attempted to land at Valparaiso, but was driven back with the loss of several killed and wounded.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Supreme Court of the United States met on the 5th inst. All the judges were present. After calling at the White House and paying their respects to President Johnson the Court adjourned till the following day when it entered upon the business of the term.

The California Legislature assembled at Sacramento on the 4th inst.

A conductor out West recently demanded two tickets of the Siamese twins who were riding on the train but the twins insisted they were one and as the conductor could not eject one without the other he had to let them pass.

Semi official statements received by the Mexican Minister at Washington assert that five States have been abandoned by the Imperialists and that the Liberals are everywhere gaining ground.

Sol. Meredith of Indiana lately defeated by Geo. W. Julian in a race for a seat in Congress cowhided Mr. Julian in Richmond in that State a day or two ago.

The weather was fine in Washington on the 4th inst and large numbers of visitors filled the galleries in the House to witness the organization.

Gen. Howard of the Freedmen's Bureau has forbidden the summary expulsion of freedmen and refugees from the plantations restored to pardoned Southerners.

The Louisiana Legislature has declared by acclamation that there is no opposition to the U. S. Government in that State; that Slavery is abolished forever and that they cordially indorse the President's reconstruction policy.

A petition for the release of Geo. Davis, late Rebel Attorney General, is being circulated in North Carolina. All classes sign the petition.

Provisional Governer Hamilton of Texas has authorized the organization of special police forces in the several counties to assist in the preservation of order.

Gen. Humphreys is acting as Governor of Mississippi although unrecognized as such by President Johnson. In his recent message to the Legislature he spoke of the late struggle as "four years of cruel war against the South conducted on principles of vandalism disgraceful to civilization."

The Virginia Legislature met in Richmond on the 4th inst. Gov. Pierpont announces the State debt as $41,000,000, against $22,000,000, of available assets and, suggests taxes and a sale of the public interest in railroads to meet the deficiency. He believes very little legislation in regard to the freedmen is required but thinks they should be allowed to testify in courts and be tried and punished just as white men.

The Provost Marshal Courts have been closed in Texas.

The Rebel Gen. Stirling Price, in exile in Mexico has forwarded an application to President Johnson for pardon.

The Mississippi Legislature has passed, over the Governor's veto a bill exempting from execution of judgement $3,000 worth of property belonging to the head of a family.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

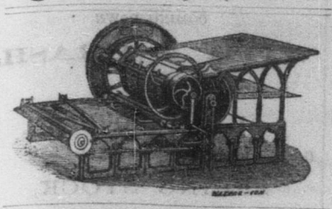
Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHI

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 15, 1865.

☞Let it be distinctly understood that we do not deviate from our published terms. We have only the *Advertised price for* EDITORIAL NOTICES, *special notices and advertisements.* The puffing business is played out with us unless our terms, 15 cents a line, are strictly complied with, nor do we make any reduction on our advertising to accommodate our best friends. There is no use for us to establish prices if we do not be governed by them, and we shall hereafter as heretofore, know no favoritism. We hope those persons desiring to use our columns will save time by examining our terms and complying with them.—tf.

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford INQUIRER has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

☞If you are a Lawyer, Doctor or other professional man, advertise.

☞If you want to sell goods, advertise.

☞If you want to buy a farm, advertise.

☞If you want to sell a farm, advertise.

☞If you want employment, advertise.

☞If you want to employ help, advertise.

☞If you want to buy a house, advertise.

☞If you want to buy or sell a lot, advertise.

☞If you want to buy or sell cattle, advertise.

☞If you want to buy or sell grain, advertise.

☞If you want to advance your interests generally, advertise!

EPISCOPAL services will be held in the Lutheran Church, on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock 15 minutes P. M.

☞H. F. Irwin tells us that he has received another splendid assortment of boots and shoes, among them six dozen of H. E. Long's celebrated laced boots for ladies. Henry is doing a rushing business, and is determined to do much more. If you want anything in his line (see advertisement) give him a call.

☞We are requested to say that T. H. & N. J. Lyons have just opened out at the old stand, a splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., which they are prepared to sell ten per cent cheaper than the cheapest. Advertisement next week.

☞A number of petitions praying for a daily mail from Hopewell, via Enterprise to Woodberry, have been signed by the friends of that much needed improvement. We hope the persons interested will send them to us immediately to enable us to forward them to Washington at an early moment.

IMPROMPTU OYSTER SUPPER.—The Mite Society of the M. E. Church gave an impromptu oyster supper at the Court House, on Thanksgiving evening, where a large number of our citizens resorted for the purpose of regaling themselves with the luxurious bivalves prepared for the occasion. All passed off pleasantly and harmoniously. We learn that the society realized a very handsome profit, which is to be appropriated to the furnishing of the M. E. Parsonage.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—There was a general suspension of business in this place. The weather was quite cold with a strong Northwestern wind. Services were held by agreement of all the churches in the Lutheran church. Rev. Barrow and Rev. Essick opened and closed the ceremonies, and Rev. A.R. Miller delivered the usual sermon. It was listened to with much interest until its close by a very large and intelligent audience.

The Base Ball Clubs had advertised a match for the day, where a large number of persons attended in the afternoon regardless of the severity of the weather. Quite an intense interest was manifested in the game. Each party had its friends, and as the game began to draw to the close, the warmest feeling was visible, but all within the rules of propriety. The Mineral Spring Club came off the winning party. The losing club served up an oyster supper at the Washington Hotel in the evening. The bar-rooms of the different hotels were closed and everything passed off decently.

A NEW BOGUS WATCH DODGE.—An individual giving his name as William Smith, made his appearance in South Woodberry township, on Monday or Tuesday of last week, who represented, in most pitiable terms, that he was without money, and that he desired to visit an uncle residing in the upper end of the county, and to enable him to raise funds sufficient to take him to the uncle aforesaid, he proposed to pledge a gold watch valued at $125, for $25, which he promised to return and redeem as soon as he reached the residence of his uncle, and secured the necessary money, which would not exceed four or five days at farthest. He prevailed upon several parties in South Woodberry and Bedford townships to accept his stories of poverty and distress, and for their Greenbacks he turned over a bogus watch, worth, at the outside cent, five dollars. In one case he succeeded in getting $25 advanced; he then noticed that a member of the family had a new American lever watch, valued at $50, which he deliberately asked him to loan him, until he would return, stating that he could not well do without a time-peace. Of course both man and watch will only return in the strong grasp of the law if ever either returns. His rascality was discovered a few hours afterwards, and pursuit commenced. He was followed from the neighborhood of Enterprise, through St. Clairsville, he, apparently, travelling very rapidly, offering his bogus watches at every house along the way, into Dutch Corner, and from there into Bedford, where he stopped at the Washington Hotel, registering his name as M. R. Swartz. On Thursday morning, before the parties in pursuit had discovered his whereabouts, he took the six o'clock coach for Chambersburg. Telegrams were sent ahead to put the officers of the law on his track, but when the scoundrel reached Bloody Run, he concluded that he would not go any further. He took breakfast at J. P. Weaverling's hotel and immediately after left, on foot. It is supposed that he walked down the Plank-road towards John's Branch, where, quite probably, he took the cars. We have not heard of his arrest up to the present writing. He is described as having heavy side whiskers, heavy moustache, black frock coat, brown checkered pants and vest, black carpet-sack and umbrella. This is evidently not his first appearance in our county, as he is acquainted with the names of a number of our citizens.

COLONEL FRANCIS JORDAN.—A correspondent of the West Chester *Republican* urges the nomination of Col. Jordan for Governor by the next Union State Convention. He says:

"It may not be improper that the inquiry, who is to be our next Governor, should now engage the attention of the people.

Although several names have been occasionally spoken of in connection with this office, and different candidates have been somewhat urged by their friends, it has hitherto been deemed injudicious to agitate this question, as it might have distracted attention from the questions of great importance involved in the late canvass.

That is successfully over, and the principles upon which and for which it was conducted are shown to be deeply imbedded in the hearts of the people. They have again manifested that the mere politicians whose influence may have controlled them when the subordinate considerations which shaped parties years ago were to be passed upon, have no weight when the integrity of the Union was before them; that after the Union has been re-cemented with blood, they are not to be deceived into the support of men, who, though now thinly disguised in the garments of patriotism, have just laid aside the polluted clothing in which they had been assaulting the Government.

The friends of Col. Francis Jordan, of Bedford county, have supposed that, in all respects, he would meet the wishes of those who desire that the position in which the late election left this State should be maintained. The interests of the commonwealth would be subserved and advanced under an administration of which he might be the head, and the standing which she has had amongst her sisters, in peace and in war, would continue pre-eminent.

Col. Jordan is in the maturity of life, being about forty-five years of age,—a lawyer by profession, he has for years held a commanding place at the bar of Bedford and Somerset counties, amongst men of no mean legal acquirements and reputation.

He served in the Senate of this State for three years, ending with 1857, and was in the foremost ranks then, which is to be esteemed no small commendation when some of its other seats were then filled by Judge Wilkins, Charles B. Penrose, and Glenni W. Scofield.

In the session of 1857, he ably filled the post of Chairman of the Judiciary Committee the most important position next to Speaker. Probably to his influence, skill, and exertions more than to that of any other Senator, is due the passage in that body of the bill for the sale of the public works.

Private considerations, much to the regret of his constituents and the public, called on him to decline a re-election, and he remained in the practice of his profession until the breaking out of the Southern treason in 1861. Then, without his solicitation or knowledge, he was appointed Paymaster in the army and served with self-denial and fidelity for nearly three years, principally in the South-eastern States.

Upon the solicitation of Gov. Curtin, about two years ago he took charge of the Military Agency of this State at Washington.

How laboriously and successfully he has filled that office, the records of the military department of Pennsylvania and of the United States will show. The gratitude of many a soldier and soldier's widow and mother will testify to the kind attention and sympathy with which their desires have been met in that agency.

From the beginning of our struggles with the traitors, Col. Jordan has left no doubt of his unconditional loyalty.

His experience, ability and untiring industry, give assurance that the affairs of state would be skillfully managed under his direction. Even above all these are to be placed a character for high morality and purity—a firm and intelligent integrity, which would secure the Commonwealth against the wiles or assaults of the corrupt.

The memory of none of the eminent men who have occupied the Executive chamber in this Commonwealth, would suffer anything by association with the name of Francis Jordan.

A GRAND THIEF AND SCOUNDREL.—John Hammond, of Sharpsburg, Blair county, was arrested and lodged in jail several weeks ago, on a charge of theft, preferred by Henry Fluck, of Woodberry. Hammond, while on a 'spree,' rifled the drawer in Fluck's bar-room of a $20 greenback and several bills of a less denomination. An effort was made by counsel to release him from jail. Esquire Brenneman, by whom he was committed, directed a *Liberate* to the Sheriff, commanding that officer to deliver the prisoner before him. Deputy Sheriff McCauslin took the prisoner out in obedience to the writ, and bail was entered for his appearance at the last term of our Court. On the same night Hammond stole the horse upon which Deputy McCauslin had carried him to Woodberry, and left for parts unknown. He was followed to his home at Sharpsburg, where all trace of him was lost. He next turned up at Freedom, Blair county, where he sold the horse for $30; from there he made his way to the oil regions, where he was discovered and re-arrested. Deputy McCauslin proceeded to Franklin, found the bird safely caged, put on him a new set of irons, and returned here, with the clever scoundrel, on last Friday evening, and lodged him in jail for a second time. In the oil regions, we learn, he passed himself off as a United States detective, and succeeded in getting the run of the police, but it didn't save him.

DEATH OF REV. WESLEY M. SHOWALTER.—By the subjoined letter it becomes our painful duty to chronicle the news of the death of the Rev. Wesley M. Showalter, late Pastor of the M. E. Church in our town. Rev. Showalter, during his short stay among us, preached with great acceptability and usefulness, and was universally esteemed on account of the amiability displayed in his intercourse with the people, and his Christian charity, and earnest piety. Now that he has gone to his reward, among the faithful, his loss will be severely felt and his memory gratefully cherished.

SALONA, Nov. 28, 1865.

Rev. W. GEPHART—Dear Bro:

I communicate to you the mournful intelligence of the death of Bro. W. M. Showalter, which took place on the 27th Nov. He died as the Christian soldier dies, standing in his lot.

"Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last days be like his."

Yours in Christ,

D. HARTMAN.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—There is a feeling generally among persons about to purchase musical instruments, that were they in Philadelphia or New York, they could select from a number of instruments a better Piano or Cabinet Organ than they can buy from an agent. Mason & Hamlin, in order to meet this feeling, have establishsd a number of larger agencies, where they keep a large number of organs of the various styles, so that persons can have the same advantages in buying that they could in the cities or at the Manufactory. The undersigned has one of these larger agencies, and keeps constantly on hand a variety of the various styles of Cabinet Organs, from which persons wishing can make as good a selection as were they in Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, thereby saving the freight from either of those places, as his prices are precisely the same as in Philadelphia or in Pittsburgh, or the Manufactory, Boston.

A player is at the store room constantly, who will perform on the instruments, and exhibit their various powers and qualities, show the different stops and their combinations, and explain their internal constructions.

I also keep on hand a fine selection, of Pianos from the celebrated manufactories of Steinway & Sons, New York, and Gaehle & Co's., Baltimore, which I sell at Factory prices.

Persons ordering an Organ or Piano by letter are assured that as good an instrument will be sent as if they were here to select it personally, the subscriber considering himself bound by *honor* and *interest* to select and forward *none other* than the *very best* of the style ordered. The subscriber is anxious to put into the hand of every one, whether they intend purchasing an instrument or not, a copy of the Cabinet Organ Circular, which contains a vast amount of interesting musical information, and will send free, post-paid, a copy to any one desiring it.

B. M. GREENE,
Sole Agent for the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, for Central Penna.

GRADUATED at Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburgh:

W. W. Hunter, Pittsburgh.
James H. H. Taylor, Ormsby, Allegheny co., Pa.
Edmund W. Dyzart, Lancaster City, Pa.
Henry J. Vanden, Gallipolis, Gallia co., O.
Hiram Sikes, Harrison Mills, Scioto co., O.
James M. Gordon, Fair Haven, Preble co., Ohio.
John F. Evans, Lawrenceville, Pa.
Charles W. Hovis, Clintonville, Venango co., Pa.
A. H. Beckett, Monmouth, Illinois.
J. D. McFadden, Chartiers, Allegheny Co. Penn'a.
J. W. Pollock, Huntsville, Ohio.
Wm Edmiston, Huntsville, Ohio.
J. E. Kitzmiller, Minerva, Ohio.
Wm H. H. Simpson, New Castle, Pa.
James A. McMillen, Upper St. Clair, Pa.
Westley C. Howe, Shippensville, Pa.
Stewart Thompson, New Castle, Pa.
John L. Tidball, New Castle, Pa.

All of whom passed the usual searching examinations of the College satisfactorily, and who will, no doubt, hereafter distinguish themselves by an honorable proficiency in business. Each graduate was awarded the beautiful diploma of the College; as a credential of his proficiency—of his industry, and of his exemplary deportment during his course of study.

CITY NOTICES.

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
AND
NATIONAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE.

F. W. JENKINS,
J. C. SMITH, A. M., } Principals.
ALEX. COWLEY,

1st *College Building, cor. of Penn & St. Clair Sts.*
2d " " *Odd Fellows' Building 5th st.*
3d " " *Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair St.*

ARRIVALS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 9, 1865.

J T Patton, Hartstown, Crawford co. Pa.
J S Vanvoorhis, Monongahela City, Pa.
J B Henry, Hartstown, Crawford co. Pa.
J R Stitler, Harmonsburg "
W M Mossman, Jamestown, Mercer co. Pa.
J S Mullin, Duquesne ber. Allegheny co. Pa.
S. S. Glass, Remington " "
A D Book, Ebensburg, Lawrence co. Pa.
T J Ohl, Buckhorn, Col. co. Pa.
D B Calhoun, N Jackson, Mahoning co. O.
A S King, Unity, Col. co. O.
N Purdun, Chillocothe, Ross co. O.
D Rex, Wintersville, Jeff. co. O.
W J Gilmore, Wilkinsburg, Allegheny co. Pa.
T P Lardin, Tarentum, " "
J H Lockhart, Sharon, Mercer co. Pa.
T H Gray, Youngstown, Mahoning co. O.
D D Jones, " " "
J A Walters, Shippensburg, Pa.
F O Powel, Ebensburg, Pa.
E B Clouse, Manchester, Pa.
F Sander, Allegheny city, Pa,
E H Tullis, E Fairfield, Col. co. O.
J R Donnelly, Westley, Venango co. Pa.
W C Shields, Kent, Ind. co. Pa.
J N Ballard, West Newton, Allen co. O.
J R Rees, Ada, Hardin co. O.
J W Shaw, Oil City, Venango co. Pa.

For terms and information concerning the College, address

JENKINS, SMITH & COWLEY,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., December 14.

Flour	$10.00a10.50	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.75a2 00	Sugar	18a25
Corn	70	Hams	25a30
Rye	80	Shoulder	20
Oats	40	Sides	20
Flaxseed	2.00	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	35	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	20	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	1.00	Feathers	75
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	25	Dried Peaches "	20
Beef, fore quarter,	10	Pork, per hund.	12.00
" hind "	12		

MARRIED.

At Huntingdon, Dec. 7th, 1865, by Rev. S. A Creveling of Hopewell, Mr. ANNANIAS JOB, of Phoenixville, Chester co., Pa., to Miss ANNIE R. KING, of Harrisonville, Fulton co. Pa.

At the Presbyterian parsonage, on the evening of Thanksgiving day, the 7th inst., by Rev. R. F. Sample, Mr. JOSHUA C. PIERSON and Miss ALICE M. IRVINE (daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Irvine,) both of Bedford township.

DIED.

In Friends Cove, on the 8th of November, 1865, after a lingering illness of consumption, WILLIAM HARRISON DIEHL, son of Henry Diehl, sen., aged 24 years, 8 months, and 26 days.

In Harrison township, on the morning of the 15th of October, 1965, PETER WERTZ, sr., aged 83 years. He was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Bedford county. He was a member of the Presbyterian church.

Whilst, in this tomb our Father lies
His spirit rests above;
In realms of bliss it never dies
But knows a Saviour's love.

BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY.

All persons who have subscribed to the Bedford County Oil Company, are requested to pay their first instalment forthwith, to G. W. RUPP, Treasurer. The company are now ready to commence the work. JOHN McVICKER,
JOHN S. STUCKEY, Sec'y. Prest.
dec15:3t.

New Advertisements.

JNO. H. FILLER.....J. T. KEAGY.

FILLER & KEAGY
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the law. Attention paid to Pensions, Bounties and Claims against the Government.
Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. apr11:'65-*1y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to settle exceptions filed with reference to, and report a distribution of the moneys arising from, the estate of Christian Barnett, deceased, will meet all parties interested in said matters at his office in the borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 27th day of Dec. 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M.
dec. 15: J. T. KEAGY, Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of SARAH PIERCE, late of Union township, deceased.
Letters Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned Executor. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
MICHAEL WERTZ,
dec15:6t Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of CHRISTOPHER DIBERT, late of Bedford township, dec'd.
Letters Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
ANDREW E. DIBERT,
dec15: Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Estate of PETER WERTZ, late of Harrison township, dec'd.
Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
VAL. B. WERTZ,
JOHN MOWER,
dec.15: Executors.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.
The Collectors of the several districts of the county, for the year 1865, are hereby notified to be and appear at the Commissioners' Office, at Bedford, on Friday, December 29th, to pay off the Militia Tax with which they stand charged for said year.
By order of the Commissioners.
dec15:3t JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

LAST NOTICE.
All persons indebted to E. Statler and son, by note, book account, or otherwise, are notified to call and settle before the first of March, 1866, as all claims not paid by that time, will be left in the hands of an officer for collection, without respect to persons. E. STATLER & SON.
Schellsburg, Dec. 15, '65—4t.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Real Etate.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned Administrator of David H. Stuckey late of Colerain township deceased, will sell at public sale or out-cry, on the premises on
Monday January the 15th 1866
at 2 o'clock P. M. The following described Real Estate to wit:
A LOT OF GROUND
in the town of Rainsburg about eighty-two feet front and one hundred and ninety feet deep with a
Large Tavern House,
adjoining lot of George Morgart on the North and C. F. Hetzel on the South, formerly the property of Joshua Filler. Terms cash on confirmation of sale. M. L. HETRICK,
Dec. 15, '65—4t. Administrator.

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
AT PRIVATE SALE.
One lot of ground in the center of Bloody Run, fronting on Main street about sixty-five feet, and running back three hundred feet. One of the very best business locations in Bloody Run.
Also ten acres of wood land, adjacent to Bloody Run, lying on the Bedford Railroad, containing first class iron-ore, and having thereon a never failing spring of water.
For particulars apply at the store of Mrs. S. E. MANN, Bloody Run, or of Dr. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa. dec15.3m

FOR SALE.
The old and well known homestead called the SCOVIL FARM, situate three miles north of Bedford, and containing about 170 acres, well adapted to grazing, and having about one-half cleared, is offered for sale.
To accommodate purchasers it is offered in lots of from ten to fifty acres.
TERMS—One-third in hand and the balance in ten yearly payments, with interest, payable semi-annually till the whole be paid.
If any part is not sold by spring it will be leased for one or more years.
For further particulars inquire of WM. SCOVIL, on the premises, or by letter of D. S. WILLIAMS, Arsenal P. O., Pa. dec15:3t

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
Real Estate.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of P. M. Cessna, late of Colerain township, dec'd, will offer at public vendue or outcry, upon the premises, on *TUESDAY, Jan. 6th,* 1866, the following described real estate, to-wit: One
TRACT OF LAND
situate in said township, adjoining lands of Wm. P. and B. F. Morgart, Wm. and George W. Cessna, A. C. Powers, Wm. Kelly and others, containing about two hundred and thirteen acres, one half of which is cleared and under fence, with two dwelling houses, large double barn, wagon shed, spring house and other out buildings thereon.
TERMS—One-third to remain in the property during the life-time of the widow, the interest to be paid to her annually—one-half of the balance to be paid to the Administrator at the confirmation of sale, and the remainder in one year without interest. GEORGE W. CESSNA,
dec15:4t Administrator.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
Miss KATE DEAL & Mrs. M. R. SCHAFER,
Two doors North of Reamer's Drug Store,
JULIANA STREET,
are constant receiving
NEW GOODS.
They keep a fine assortment of
BONNETS and HATS,
BONNET SILKS and VELVETS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS;
a fine assortment of
Zephyr Goods, Breakfast Shawls, Hoods, Comforts, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Gloves, Ladie's and Children's Hose, Dress Trimmings and Buttons of all kinds, Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Ladies' Collars & Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Veils.
Also,
Skirt Braids, Embroidery Braids, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Zephyr, Corsets, Head Nets, Belt Buckles, &c. &c.
CLOAKS AND COATS
of all descriptions. Also, a fine assortment of
CLOTH,
which they will make up on the shortest notice. They also do all kinds of sewing. Ladies who want a good fit should give them a call. nov3:1yr

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
We are now sending bills to all persons whose indebtedness to B. F. M'NIEL, for subscription, exceeds fifty cents. We hope the persons receiving bills will promptly remit the amount and relieve us from the unpleasant duty of adding costs, which we shall be obliged to do if payment is any longer delayed. DURBORROW & LUTZ.
dec8

VALUABLE PASTURE LOTS FOR SALE, by O. E. SHANNON.
nov. 17:4t*

REMEMBER
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
are now selling all kinds of
DRY GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH OR TRADE.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D.,
(late Surgeon 56th P. V. V.)
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Offers his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. dec1:1yr*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
Estate of DAVID MYERS, late of Juniata township, deceased.
Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
LEONARD BITTNER,
dec8:6t Administrator.

THE
Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs.
Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York. dec8

AGENTS WANTED.
We want 500 energetic Agents for JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE'S WAR ADVENTURES. Nothing can excel this work in interest of subject matter, or in the sparkling, graphic style in which the author delineates his experiences. It furnishes a greater variety of incident, and gives a better "inside view" of the adventures and vicissitudes of war, than any other work.
O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers,
dec8:3t Hartford, Conn.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.
By virtue of a writ of Partition or Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to me directed, as Sheriff of said county, I will hold an inquest upon the real estate of Adam Gillam, late of Monroe township, deceased, intestate, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 9th day January, 1866. Said real estate consists of a tract of land situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, containing two hundred and seventy four acres, more or less, with appurtenances. That the children, heirs, and all persons are notified to attend if they think proper, at the time and place before mentioned.
dec8:4t JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.
The Stockholders of the Somerset & Bedford Turnpike Company will take notice that an election will be held at the house of Peter R. Hillegas, in Allegheny township, on the first day of January next, to elect one President, six Managers and a Treasurer to conduct the affairs of said company the ensuing year.
BENJAMIN KIMMEL,
dec8:3t President.

TO
$300 COMMUTATION MEN.
The undersigned has made arrangements for the collection of moneys to be refunded to men who paid the $300 commutation, and who being subsequently drafted, went into the service, or put in substitutes. Persons applying for such moneys, must bring their discharges and receipts of receiver for the payment of commutation.
E. F. KERR,
Bedford, Dec 8:2t Attorney at Law.

NOTICE TO MILLERS.
The Directors of the Poor of Bedford county, will receive sealed proposals for the renting of the POOR HOUSE MILL, until Saturday, Dec. 16th, 1865, the highest and best bidder to be the lessee; the Directors reserving the right to appoint a Miller, as heretofore, if the amount of rent, or the character of the bidder, is not satisfactory. All proposals to be addressed to
E. F. KERR,
Dec. 8:2t Attorney for Directors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of RICHARD W. JONES, late of South Woodberry tp., deceased.
Letters of administration on said citate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
DAVID C. LONG,
Nov. 24, 1865:6t Administrator.

STRAY STEER.
Came to the late residence of the subscriber in Bedford township, about the latter part of September, a RED STEER, about two years old, with a white stripe on the back, and white on the belly. Also, white tail, with the right ear slit. The owner can secure his property by paying charges and taking it away. WM. PHILLIPS.
Dec. 1:3t

FOR SALE OR RENT.
The subscriber offers for sale or rent
The Mansion Property
Formerly occupied by Jacob Barndollar, dec'd, consisting of a good Stone Residence, Store Room and Warehouse attached, with all the necessary buildings for convenience—consisting of a good Stable, Brick Spring House, Wash House, &c. &c. with running water at the door.
J. M. BARNDOLLAR.
Bloody Run, Pa., Nov. 24, 1865.:6t

PUBLIC SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of January, 1866,
A Tract of Land
in Monroe township, adjoining lands of John Snider, Lewis Gilliam, Reuben O'Neal, and others, containing two hundred and sixty-one acres, one hundred acres cleared and under fence, twelve acres of which is good meadow; having thereon a two story pebble-cast dwelling house, double log barn, spring-house, smoke-house, and other out-buildings Also, an apple orchard thereon. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known.
BERNARD O'NEAL,
Administrator of John Hamilton deceased.
dec8:4t

YOU ARE INTERESTED.
READ! READ!
PERSONS DESIRING THE
PHOTOGRAPH FAMILY RECORD
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
WILL PLEASE SEND IN THEIR ORDERS AT ONCE.
TERMS:
Cloth Binding.....$4.00
French Morocco..... 5 25
Turkey " 10.00
☞*AGENTS WANTED.*
R.W. Berkstresser, Agent,
ec8:tf. Schellsburg, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Catharine Points, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20th, 1865, all the following described real estate, situate in Union tp., to wit:
ONE TRACT OF LAND,
containing about twenty-seven acres, with a one and a half story log house, small barn and other out-buildings. About ten acres of said land is under fence, the balance well timbered. There is also a young orchard of choice fruit upon the premises and a never failing spring of excellent water near the door.
Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. of said day. Terms made known on day of sale.
nov. 24:ts GEO. W. POINTS, Adm'r.

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS.
A CONTINUAL FLOW OF BARGAINS
FROM
THE CHEAP STORE.
$20,000 WORTH
To be Slaughtered in ninety days.
BEST PRINTS AT 25 CTS.
G. R. & W. OSTER,
ARE NOW RECEIVING
A VERY LARGE AND
BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
NEW AND CHEAP
WINTER GOODS,
PURCHASED SINCE THE
Recent Decline in Prices,
Which enable us to sell
AT REDUCED PRICES,
all the
NEW STYLES and SHADES
French Merinoes, Coburgs, Cashmeres, Alpacas Shepherds' Plaids, Poplins, delaines, Dress Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Shirting Flannels, Blankets, Canton Flannels, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins,
FROM 25 CENTS UP,
Grain Bags and Bagging, Tickings and Table Diapers,
LADIES' FURS,
Shawls,
Coats and Chesterfields,
Hoop and Balmoral Skirts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Wool and Merino Undershirts and Drawers to match, Shirt Fronts, Collars and Neckties, Hosiery and Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c. &c
PLUG AND FINE-CUT CHEWING
TOBACCOS and CIGARS
of the very best quality,
Together with
10001 other articles
to which we invite the early attention of all in search of
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES. BUT DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.
OUR TERMS ARE CASH,
UNLESS BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
Bedford, Nov. 17,—865.:4m.

OUR BOOKS
WILL BE READY FOR SETTLEMENT
JANUARY 1, 1866.
The prompt adjustment of all accounts, then due us—by
CASH OR NOTE,
will be required of all indebted to us.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
dec5.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
The subscribers, living in West Providence township will expose to public sale on the premises, two miles South of Bloody Run, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1865, the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain
TRACT OF LAND
known as the Israel Morris tract, situate in said township, containing 234½ acres and allowance, about 125 acres cleared and under fence, the balance well timbered, having thereon erected a two story double log Dwelling House, Bank Barn and other out-buildings. There are several Springs of excellent water near the house. Also, a splendid orchard of choice fruit. Also,
ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND
adjoining the above, containing eight acres, more or less, well timbered. These lands contain large quantities of IRON ORE and other minerals.
Persons desiring to buy will find this a very pleasant locatian.
Widow's dower released.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock of said day, when terms of sale will be made known.
JOHN S. MORRIS,
ISRAEL MORRIS,
dec1:ts Administrators of Israel Morris, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuale Real Estate.
The subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27th, 1865, that
Valuable Tract of Land
situate in Colerain tp., Bedford county, bounded on the north by the Juniata river, on the east by land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence Jamison, on the west by Dunnings mountain, on the South by lands late of the heirs of Mrs. Scott, containing 330 acres, net measure, one hundred acres of which are cleared and under fence, the residue being covered with good timber. The buildings consist of a
GOOD LOG DWELLING HOUSE
and log barn, and other out-buildings.
This tract is composed principally of Limestone land, is well watered, and is so situated that it can be conveniently divided into two farms.
This property can be put in good repair at a small cost, and made one of the most valuable farms in the neighborhood.
The Terms of sale are: One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds or bonds and mortgage.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.
dec1:ts ELIZA WATSON.

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.
MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.
SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.
☞Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.
Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.
Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.
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Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
dec8:1y One door west of Lewis' BookStore.

CLOTHING.
OVERCOATS, DRESS and SACK COATS, PANTS and VESTS.
Also, elegant OVERSHIRTS for gentlemen, made of the best French flannel for sale at
Sept. 28, 1865. CRAMER & CO'S.

SALT.
A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

Duff's College.
IRON BUILDINGS.
No. 37 Fifth St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
TUITION FEE NEVER CHANGED.
FORTY DOLLARS PAYS FOR
THE FULL GRADUATING COURSE.
TIME UNLIMITED, in
BOOK KEEPING,
BUSINESS PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
LECTURES UPON LAW, ETHICS,
DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY, &c
Other Colleges have either advanced their tuition fee to $50, or charge $10 to $15 extra for Penmanship. Their Books and Stationery, also, costing from $12 to $20—ours cost but $5.
DUFF'S ORIGINAL PLAN OF BUSINESS EDUCATION, as taught in this city for about twenty-five years, from his own system of Book Keeping, which are sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce, and other competent authorities of New York, as the most perfect system in use, with W. H. DUFF'S FIRST PREMIUM BUSINESS AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP taught in
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It will be found by proper inquiry that this is the only College of the kind in the Union conducted by an experienced Merchant, and whose Penman is a trained accountant.
Merchants, steamers and Bankers can always obtain thoroughly educated accountants on application at our office.
Those desiring our elegant new Circular, pp. 75 containing an outline of our Course of Study and Practice, with Samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, must enclose TWENTY-FIVE cents to
P. DUFF & SON,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
We will mail any person enclosing us $2, a copy fo either our Mercantile or Steamboat Book-Keeping post-paid. dec8:

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,
On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.				NORTHWARD TRAINS	
ACCOM.	EXPRESS, A. M.	EXPRESS, P. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	ACCOM. P. M.	EXPRESS N. P.
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives	Arrives
4 15	8 10		Huntingdon	11 39	5 45
4 35	8 38		M'Connellstown	11 19	5 24
4 43	8 36		Pleasant Grove	11 11	5 16
5 00	8 54		Marklesburg	10 55	5 00
5 16	9 10		Coffee Run	10 39	4 45
5 24	9 18		Rough & Ready	10 31	4 36
5 36	9 30		Cove	10 19	4 24
5 46	9 34		Fisher's Summit	10 15	4 20
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.	Leaves.

Great Britain; and British ships, manned by British subjects, and prepared for receiving British armaments, sallied from the ports of Great Britain to make war on American commerce, under the shelter of a commission from the insurgent States. These ships having once escaped from British ports, ever afterwards entered them in every part of the world, to refit, and so to renew their depredations. The consequences of this conduct were most disastrous to the States then in rebellion, increasing their desolation and misery by the prolongation of our civil contest. It had, moreover, the effect, to a great extent, to drive the American flag from the sea, and to transfer much of our shipping and our commerce to the very Power whose subjects had created the necessity for such a change. These events took place before I was called to the administration of the Government. The sincere desire for peace by which I am animated led me to approve the proposal, already made, to submit the questions which had thus arisen between the countries to arbitrations. These questions are of such moment that they must have commanded the attention of the great Powers, and are so interwoven with the peace and interests of every one of them as to have ensured an impartial decision. I regret to inform you that Great Britain declined the arbitrament, but, on the other hand, invited us to the formation of a joint commission to settle mutual claims between the two countries, from which those for the depredations before mentioned should be excluded. The proposition, in that very unsatisfactory form has been declined.

The United States did not present the subject as an impeachment of the good faith of a Power which was professing the most friendly dispositions, but as involving questions of public law, of which the settlement is essential to the peace of nations; and, though pecuniary reparation to their injured citizens would have followed incidentally on a decision against Great Britain, such compensation was not their primary object. They had a higher motive, and it was in the interests of peace and justice to establish important principles of international law. The correspondence will be placed before you. The ground on which the British Minister rests his justification is, substantially, that the municipal law of a nation, and the domestic interpretation of that law, are the measure of its duty as a neutral; and I feel bound to declare my opinion, before you and the world, that that justification cannot be sustained before the tribunal of nations. At the same time I do not advise to any present attempt at redress by acts of legislation. For the future, friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice.

From the moment the establishment of our free Constitution, the civilized world has been convulsed by revolutions to the interests of democracy or of monarchy; but through all those revolutions the United States have wisely and firmly refused to become propagandists of republicanism. It is the only government suited to our condition; but we have never sought to impose it on others; and we have consistly followed the advice of Washington to recommend it only by the careful preservation and prudent use of the blessing. During all the intervening period the policy of European Powers, and of the United States, has, on the whole been harmonious. Twice, indeed, rumors of the invasion of some parts of America, in the interest of monarchy, have prevailed; twice my predecessors have had occasion to announce the views of this nation in respect to such interference. On both occasions the remonstrance of the United States was respected, from a deep conviction, on the part of European Governments, that the system of non-interference and mutual abstinence from propagandism was the true rule for the two hemispheres. Since those times we have advanced in wealth and power; but we retain the same purpose to leave the nations of Europe to choose their own dynasties and form their own systems of government. This consistent moderation may justly demand a corresponding moderation. We should regard it as a great calamity to ourselves, to the cause of good government, and to the peace of the world, should any European power challenge the American people, as it were, to the defence of republicanism against foreign interference. We cannot foresee and are unwilling to consider what opportunities might present themselves, what combinations might offer to protect ourselves against designs inimical to our form of government. The United States desire to act in the future as they have ever acted heretofore; they never will be driven from that course but by the aggression of European Powers; and we rely on the wisdom and justice of those Powers to respect the system of non-interference which has so long been sanctioned by time, and which, by its good results, has approved itself to both continents.

The correspondence between the United States and France, in reference to questions which have become subjects of discussions between the two Governments, will, at a proper time, be laid before Congress.

When, on the organization of our Government, under the Constitution, the President of the United States delivered his inaugural address to the two Houses of Congress, he said to them, and through them to the country and to mankind, that "the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked on the experiment intrusted to the American people." And the House of Representatives answered Washington by the voice of Madison: "We adore the invisable hand which has led the American people, through so many difficulties to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty." More than seventy-six years have glided away since these words were spoken; the United States have passed through severer trials than were foreseen; and now, at this epoch in our existence as one nation, with our Union purified by sorrows and strengthened by conflict, and established by the virtue of the people, the greatness of the occasion invites us once more to repeat, with solemnity, the pledges of our fathers to hold ourselves answerable before our fellow-men for the success of the republican form of Government. Experience has proved its sufficiency in peace and in war; it has vindicated its authority through dangers and afflictions, and sudden and terrible emergencies, which would have crushed any system that had been less firmly fixed in the heart of the people. At the inauguration of Washington, the foreign relations of the country were few, and its trade repressed by hostile regulations; now all the civilized nations of the globe welcome our commerce, and their Governments profess towards us amity. Then our country felt its way hesitatingly along an untried path, with States so little bound together by rapid means of communication as to be hardly known to one another, and with historic traditions extending over very few years; now intercourse between the States is swift and intimate; the experience of centuries has been crowded into a few generations, and has created an intense, indestructible nationality. Then our jurisdiction did not reach beyond the in convenient boundaries of the territory which had achieved independence; now, through cessions of lands, first colonized by Spain and France, the country has acquired a more complex character, and has for its natural limits the chain of Lakes, the Gulf of Mexico, and on the east and west the two great oceans. Other nations were wasted by civil wars for ages before they could establish for themselves the necessary degrees of unity; the latent conviction that our form of government is the best ever known to the world, has enabled us to emerge from civil war within four years, with a complete vindication of the constitutional authority of the General Government, and with our local liberties and State institutions unimpaired. The throngs of emigrants that crowd to our shores are witnesses of the confidence of all peoples in our permanence. Here is the great land of free labor, where industry is blessed with unexampled rewards, and the bread of the workingman is sweetened by the consciousness that the cause of the country "is his own cause, his own safety, his own dignity." Here every one enjoys the free use of his faculties and the choice of activity as a natural right. Here, under the combined influence of a fruitful soil, genial climes, and happy institutions, population has increased fifteen fold within a century. Here, through the easy development of boundless resources, wealth has increased with two-fold greater rapidity than numbers, so that we have become secure against the financial vicissitudes of other countries, and, alike in business and in opinion, are self-centered and truly independent. Here more and more care is given to provide education for every one born on our soil. Here, religion, released from political connection with the civil government, refuses to subserve the craft of statesmen, and becomes, in its independence, the spiritual life of the people. Here toleration is extended to every opinion, in the quiet certainty that truth needs only a fair field to secure the victory. Here the human mind goes forth unshaken in the pursuit of science, to collect stores of knowledge and acquire an ever increasing mastery over the forces of nature. Here the national domain is offered and held in millions of separate freeholds, so that our fellow citizens, beyond the occupants of any other part of the earth, constitute in reality a people. Here exists the democratic form of government; and that form of government, by the confession of European statesmen, "gives power of which no other form is capable because it incorporates every man with the State, and arouses every thing that belongs to the soul."

Where, in past history, does a parallel exist to the public happiness which is within the reach of the people of the United States? Where, in any part of the globe, can institutions be found so suited to their habits or so entitled to their love as their own free Constitution? Every one of them, then, in whatever part of the land he has a home, must wish its perpetuity. Who of them will not now acknowledge the words of Washington, that "every step by which the people of the United States have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of Providential agency?" Who will not join with me in the prayer, that the invisible hand which has led us through the clouds that gloomed around our path, will so guide us onward to a perfect restoration of fraternal affection, that we of this day may be able to transmit our great inheritance of State Government in all their rights, of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, to our posterity, and they to theirs through countless generations?

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1865.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

The subscriber would most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has again returned from Philadelphia, with a well selected assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's

Boots,
Shoes,
Gaiters,
and Balmorals,

of various descriptions, to which he respectfully invites their attention.

For Gentlemen, Boys and youths, he has every thing in their line, together with a stock of gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of collars [all styles,] scarfs, scarf-pins, neck-ties, butterflies, suspenders, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Also the best brands

Tobacco and Cigars,

all of which will be sold at a very small advance to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS.

As heretofore stated, we do not boast that ours is the largest, cheapest, and best assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Bedford, but we have bought according to our means, feeling assured that the best and decidedly the most lasting advertisement, is a trial of the goods. But whilst there may be larger, we feel confident there is none better.

Having been in the shoe business all our life, we feel satisfied that we fully understand our business, and have purchased our goods accordingly. We have on hand a nice stock of

Plain and Fine Stationery,

to which we invite attention.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch, and all rips of our own goods sewed free of charge.

☞ Please remember! *All rips sewed or pegged free of charge.*

TO THE LADIES.

We take pleasure in saying that we have an excellent stock of J. L. Ritter's Philadelphia made SHOES and GAITERS, which will wear as long as any other make; and neatly repaired when necessary. We still have a separate apartment for their accommodation, have a lady to wait upon them, and will be most happy to have them give us a call.

☞ Don't forget the place, SHAFFER'S BUILDING, Julianna Street, a few doors South of the Washington Hotel.

Oct. 27, 1865.-3mos. J. HENRY HUTTON

THE GREAT VARIETY STORE.
ANDERSON'S ROW.

H. F. IRVINE,

REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BEDFORD.

Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of

Queensware, Glassware, &c.

ALSO MY LARGE STOCK OF

Hosiery,
Gloves,
Neck-Ties,
Collars, &c.

Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as

Pencils, Steel Pens, Penholders, &c.,

ALSO MY VARIETIES, SUCH AS

Spices of all Kinds,

Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, etc. In the Boot and Shoe line, I keep everything calculated for man woman or child: Boots of all kinds; Shoes of every description; Gaiters of all styles in the market.

CALL AND SEE MY GOODS,

and examine for yourselves! No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and pockets of purchasers.

N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at small advance upon city prices.

☞ I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20.00. Call and hand in your orders soon.

Oct.27.-3ms. H. F. IRVINE.

ELECTIC MAGAZINE.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

New Volume begins January, 1866.

The ELECTIC MAGAZINE is, as its name indicates, a selection from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign Periodicals. In this respect it is entirely unlike other monthlies, and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:

London Quarterly,	Revue de Deux Mondes,
British Quarterly,	London Society,
North British Review,	Bentley's Miscellany,
Popular Science Review,	Cornhill Magazine,
Saturday Review,	Frazer's Magazine,
Leisure Hour,	Temple Bar,
Westminster Review,	Chambers's Journal,
Dublin University Mag.,	Edinburgh Review,
Art Journal,	London National Review,

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the French, German, and other Continental Periodicals, translated especially for the ELECTIC, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Each number is embellished with one or more Fine Steel Engravings—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important historical events.

Volumes commence in January and July of each year; subscriptions can commence with any month.

TERMS: $5 per Year; Single Numbers, 50 cents. Five Copies, $20.

The Trade, Clergymen, Teachers, and Clubs supplied on favorable terms. Address,

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Great Suppply of BOOTS & SHOES,

of the best quality, just opened at

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SHAWLS.

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Sept. 28, 1865.

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Critical notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore.)

The most popular monthly in world.—*N. York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of Harper's Magazine—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of love of pure literature.—THUBNER'S *Guide to American Literature*, London.

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—**1866.**

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An extra copy of either the Magazine or Weekly will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or Six copies for $20.00.

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A complete set, now comprising Thirty-one Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2.25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3.00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid. Address

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Critical Notices of the Press.

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The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. A complete set, comprising eight volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

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A GOOD, CHEAP, AND VERY VALUABLE PAPER FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD. IN CITY, VILLAGE, AND COUNTRY:

The American Agriculturist,

FOR THE

Farm, Garden, and Household,

Including a special Interesting and Instructive Department for CHILDREN and YOUTH.

The *Agriculturist* is a large periodical of 32 pages, well printed, and filled with plain, practical, reliable, original matter, including hundreds of beautiful and instructive Engravings in every annual volume.

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The thousands of hints and suggestions given in every volume are prepared by practical, intelligent workingmen, who know what they write about.

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The Department for children and youth is prepared with special care, to furnish not only amusement, but also to inculcate knowledge and sound moral principles.

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Oct. 27, 1865.

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☞ CASH paid for all kinds of

Grain, Flour, Feed, Wool, Bark, &c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 3.:1yr.

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DURBORROW & LUTZ,

BEDFORD, PA.,

U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

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A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The undersigned offers his

Two Valuable Farms for Sale,

situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, Pa., adjoining William Chenowith and others, about one mile from Bedford, and six miles from Mc Dallas Station on the Southern Penn'a R. R. Tht road to be extended to Bedford will run within a few rods of the one end of the No. 1 farm. The improvements are: on the No. 1, a GOOD HOUSE and a large bank barn with a flowing pump of the very best water, 2 wagon sheds, with 2 corn cribs, spring house, and other out houses, 2 apple orchards, with other fruit trees, a small run passes the barn and spring house, that can be turned to water a large meadow. On this farm there are about 200 acres of good limestone land, 150 acres cleared, balance in good timber. There is also iron ore on both farms.

No. 2 farm contains about 250 acres; cleared land near 150 acres, balance in good timber. The improvements consist of a NEW FRAME HOUSE, new bank barn, young apple orchard. Also an old orchard on the one side of a limestone ridge There is also plenty of iron ore on this farm.

The reason for selling these farms is that the owner wishes to enter into some other business.

For further particulars address

CHARLES COLFELT,
Bedford, Pa.

Reference: Hon. JOB MANN, O. E. SHANNON, Esq.
August 25, 1865. tf.

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628. **HOOP SKIRTS.** 628

HOPKINS'

"OWN MAKE" OF HOOP SKIRTS,

are gotten up expressly to meet the wants of first class trade.

They embrace a complete assortment of all the new and desirable styles. Sizes and length, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; and are superior to all others made in point of symmetry, finish and durability; being made of the finest tempered English steel springs—with linen finished covering and having all the metallic fastenings immovable secured, by improved machinery. They return their shape and elasticity to the last, and are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Also, constantly in receipt of full lines of good Eastern made SKIRTS, at very low Prices. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

at Manufactory and sales rooom,

No. **628 Arch st.** above 6th., PHIL'A.

☞ TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY!

Sept. 1.-4m.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

The undersigned offer for sale that body of valuable land, situate in Colerein township, Bedford county, bounded on the north by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, on the east by land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence Jamison, on the west by Dunnings Mountain, and with the easterly lands now, or late, of the heirs of Mrs. Scott, and containing about

330 ACRES,

net measure. There are about 100 acres cleared land; the residue being covered with good timber. The buildings on this property consist of a

Log House, Log Barn,

and other out-buildings.

This tract is composed principally of Limestone land, is well watered, and is so situated that it can be conveniently divided into two or three farms, and will be so divided if required, to suit purchasers.

The line of the proposed Southern Pennsylvania Railroad will run along the bank of the river, and in all likelihood a station will be required either upon or near to the property to accommodate the trade and business of Friend's Cove.

This property can be put in good repair at a small cost, and made one of the most valuable farms in the neighborhood.

Propositions for the purchase of this tract, or any part thereof, will be received up to the first of November next. GEO. SMITH, of Alex'r,

Aug. 11, 1865. Agent of Mrs. Eliza Watson.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale,

A Lot of Ground

in the village of New Enterprise, South Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing about one acre of ground. The improvements are a story and a half BRICK HOUSE, with basement kitchen and cellar, frame stable to hold three head of horses and two cows, frame hog pen, large frame blacksmith shop with shed for shoeing, large two story wagon and coach maker shop, with large shed for new work and lumber attached, and all other arrangements necessary for carrying on the wagon and coach making business. A good well of never failing water near the door, and a branch of the Three Spring Run running through the property. Terms easy.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

D. F. BUCK.

New Enterprise, Pa., Sept. 29, 1865.:3m.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.

july28,651yr.

DRESS GOODS.

Two hundred pieces LADIE'S DRESS GOODS including—

FRENCH MERINOES, all colors,
ALL WOOL DELAINES do
ALL WOOL REPS do
ALL WOOL PLAIDS do
BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, POPLINS, CASHMERES, &c. &c. embracing the most elegant styles we have ever offered for sale in Bedford. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sept. 28, 1865.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

Jan. 27, 1865.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.

DRUGS,

Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and onsider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large and elegant assortment of

NEW GOODS

Suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our stock FOR CASH we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many

REAL BARGAINS.

To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the BEST STOCK OF GOODS, we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.

TERMS—Cash or Country Produce.

When credit is extended, in all cases after six months, interest will be charged.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sept. 28, 1865.

MILROY CLAIMS.

MILROY CLAIMS.

MILROY CLAIMS.

Persons who hold claims against the United States for Quartermaster or Subsistence Stores furnished to General Milroy's forces, or any other forces in the service of the United States, whether quartered in Bedford or the neighboring counties during the war, will please take notice that the undersigned are now prepared to collect such claims as speedily as possible. Our friends will bring forward their vouchers at once, and we will close up this tedious business which has been a source of annoyance for the last two years. Come forward without delay.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Aug. 25. Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pa.

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400 CORDS OF

TAN BARK WANTED,

FOR WHICH THE

HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID,

ALSO A

STOUT BOY WANTED

TO GRIND BARK, (one from 15 to 17 years old preferred,) BY S. & W. SHUCK,
Oct. 20. Bedford, Pa.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

MRS. STEWART'S.

☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

HARDWARE,

House-Furnishing Goods,

WOODEN WARE,

OILS, PAINTS, NAILS AND GLASS,

BROOMS, BRUSHES,

BASKETS, ROPES, TWINE, &c.

COAL OIL LAMPS

AND

COAL OIL.

Pocket Books and Pipes.

THE FINEST

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

ever brought to Bedford.

Our stock of goods is large and complete, and we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements to customers.

Our goods generally have declined in price, excepting heavy Hardware, which has advanced, but we pledge ourselves to sell our customers goods at a very small advance on original cost.

We have on hand 50 kegs of

Burden's Government Horse Shoes,

which we will sell at a very small advance on cost.

Call and see us before purchasing. We pledge ourselves to sell to you at reasonable prices.

Persons ordering can rely upon their orders being filled at the lowest cash prices.

Sep 28. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

B. M'C. BLYMYER.....GEO. BLYMYER.

NEW FIRM.

B. M'C. BLYMYER & CO. have entered into partnership in the

Stove, Sheet Iron and Tin business

at the old stand of Geo. Blymyer & Son.

We intend to keep constantly on hand a large supply of all articles in our line, made of the best materials, and which we will sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices.

HOUSE SPOUTING

made to order on the shortest notice.

We have now in store a large assortment of

Cooking, Parlor, Coal and Ten Plate Stoves,

comprising the latest and most beautiful patterns.

Persons desiring these articles would do well to call.

Aug 25:3m.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES
AT
MRS. STEWART'S,

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming

THE BEST ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW SPRING GOODS

in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer

Special Inducements to Buyers.

Our Notion Department

will at all times be well supplied.

A splended assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.

We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

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COME AND SEE

The Largest and Best

STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES

IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S

SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE

Ladies' Misses' & Children's

fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting

BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,

With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, June 2.-tf.

PENNSYLVANIA PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!

TRY IT!

Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other. Buy the best, *it is the cheapest!*

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other.
Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other.
Liberty Lead *wears longer* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more economical* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more free from impurities* and is

WARRANTED to do more and better work, at a given cost, than any other.

Buy the Best it is the Cheapest.

Manufactured and warranted by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
WHOLESALE

DRUG, PAINT, GLASS & DEALERS,

137 NORTH THIRD STREET,
mar17 :1y PHILADELPHIA

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of ELIAS DIEHL, late of Snake Spring tp., deceased.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for